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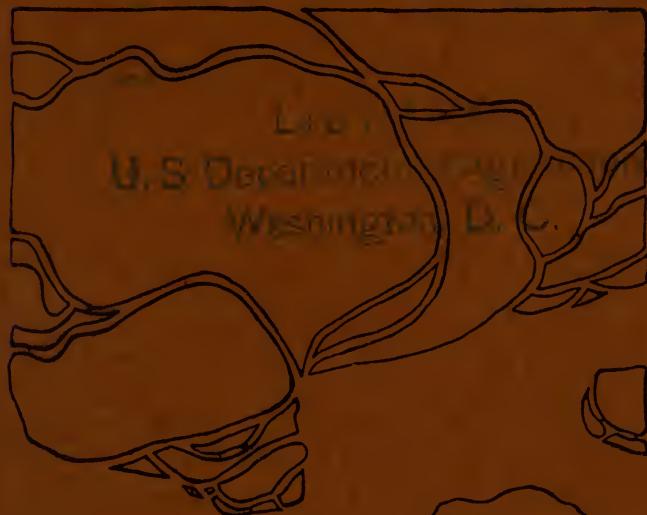
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ROSS BROTHERS SEED BOOK



NINETEEN-TWELVE

Please Read This Page

BUSINESS SUCCESS—We thank each and every one of our customers for their orders during the past years and for the part they have been contributing to our business success.

You will find this book to be different. We have grouped the illustrations of different vegetables and flowers on full page plates and have numbered each illustration; you will also note that the descriptions are numbered to correspond with illustrations. Each variety is stored in our packing room under the same number.

In Ordering if you will kindly enter on order sheet, the number as well as the name of variety wanted, it will facilitate the filling of orders. We believe the number system is a step forward in the policy of our firm to give better service to our customers.

EARLY ORDERS—It is important that orders be sent on receipt of this Seed Book, instead of waiting until Spring, when we are so busy that there is sometimes unavoidable delay in filling them, and frequently stocks become broken and are unable to renew them. We will appreciate your later orders also, and will give them as prompt attention as possible.

The year 1911 proved to be the most disastrous seed growing season during the past fifty years. Beets, Carrots, Celery, Parsley, Parsnips and Peas are the shortest crops. If you are interested in any of these seeds, please order as soon as you receive this book. Prices are considerably higher than normal, but are as low as it is possible to make.

DON'T FORGET—To write plainly on Order Blank, your Name, Post Office and Rural Route, County and State (if outside of the United States, the name of Country), also the name of your Express or Freight Office, if different from Post Office. Omissions of this nature cause our customers unnecessary delay and uneasiness. We receive a number of orders each season without signature and some without post office address. The only thing we can do is to hold these orders awaiting complaints.

CASH WITH ORDER—Money may be sent by Express or Post Office Money Order, or Draft. If you prefer, REGISTER THE LETTER, which can be done at any Post Office.

Office and Retail Store 309 E. Douglas Ave.
Warehouses 229-231 South Santa Fe Street
128-132 Commerce Street

CORRECTIONS OF ERRORS—Should an error be made in filling your order, we wish to be informed of the fact, and will make satisfactory correction. If our Seeds please you, tell your neighbors—if they don't please you, tell us.

SEED BOOK—It is possible we may send only a few Seed Books into your neighborhood. Shall be glad to have you tell your neighbors to write for it—a postal card will do. Should you receive two books, please give one to a neighbor.

WARRANTIES—Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. A small seed may be so deeply sown that the young plant cannot reach the surface. More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferiority of the seeds used. These conditions are a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air. Besides, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. It would not be fair for us to undertake to insure the crop, therefore Ross Brothers give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and any money paid will be refunded.

PACKAGES EXTRA—When it is necessary to use barrels or sacks to protect shipments of seeds they will be charged extra. Barrels from 20c to 35c each; cotton seamless sacks 25c each, jut sacks 10c each.

PRICES—The prices named in this Seed Book are net, and do not include free transportation, except for seeds in packets, one-half ounces, ounces, and quarter pounds.

SEEDS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS—Add 8 cents per pound for Seeds, Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn, and Onion Sets, if wanted by mail or prepaid express, (except seeds ordered by the quarter pound, one-half ounce, ounce or packet, which we mail free).

Ross Brothers

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE FIRM

WICHITA, KANSAS

Founded 1884

Our 28th Year

To Our Friends and Customers, Greetings:



SEEDS—The pages of this Seed Book contain descriptions of Vegetable, Flower, and Farm Seeds which have shown merit and the ability to produce good crops throughout the United States, and which are particularly adapted to the climatic and soil conditions of the Southwest.

SEED SHORTAGES—The prices of some seeds are higher than last year, and of necessity, because the growing season of 1911 was the hardest year to develop seeds, and the smallest crops were harvested, that the trade has known for many years. Beets, Carrots, Celery, Parsley, Parsnip, and Peas are the vegetables on the short crop list. Some varieties failed to produce more than ten per cent of an average crop. Seed Corn is the short crop of importance among Farm Seeds. We are quoting the lowest prices possible, under the circumstances. Some other kinds of seeds are quoted at lower prices than last year.

WHERE GROWN—Vegetable and Flower Seeds are grown for us in different parts of the world where they mature the most nearly to perfection. We have given a great deal of time, thought, and money to the development of Kansas Grown Seed Corn.

SATISFACTION—If we thought better seeds could be purchased elsewhere, we would not ask you for your business, but we have faith in the seeds we sell, and are certain they will produce satisfactory crops for you. Buy our 5 cent—Acorn Brand—package of any kind of seed—comparison will show that it contains at least one-half more seed than the ordinary 5 cent package you can buy elsewhere.

Pages 3, 4, 5, 6, of this book tell a story of crops that have been money makers for growers in the Southwest. Farmers living on the uplands of Kansas and Oklahoma can increase their yearly

income by growing larger acreage of Broom Corn, Kafir Corn, Milo Maize and Shallu. Then too, Melons is another profitable crop in some places, and in addition, they bring in money during the Summer when it is needed.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING—You will find a few pages of this book devoted to the subject of Scientific Farming. Perhaps the ideas suggested can be applied to your farm. Farmers situated in some parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas have become wealthy, in a few years, by studying the soil of their farms and then applying Scientific Methods in cultivating it.

MANUFACTURED GOODS—The last section of this book tells about Spray Pumps, Spraying Chemicals, Garden Implements, Incubators, Poultry Supplies and Bee Supplies.

STORE SERVICE—Our Store Service will supply detailed information regarding any kind of Seed, Fertilizer, or Manufactured Article which we carry in stock. Do you feel that this department can be of service to you?—in suggesting some kind of crop that will make you more money on the same number of acres, than you are now making? If so, come in and talk it over. If not convenient to call at our store, your letter will receive every courtesy of a personal call.

STORE POLICY—It is the Policy of our Store to handle quality Seeds and standard makes of Manufactured Goods. Therefore, you will receive 100 cents in value for every dollar you spend with us. Every article of Poultry Supplies and other Manufactured Goods carries a guarantee of satisfaction, or your money back.

We want to sell You Seeds and the other articles you need. Please read this Book.

Hope that the year 1912 will be good to you.

Sincerely Yours,
ROSS BROTHERS.

Wichita, Kansas, January first, 1912.

Special Premiums

On most vegetable and flower seeds the smallest quantity we quote is one-quarter oz. This quantity for 5c or 10c means that you will receive two to three times as much seed for the 5c or 10c as you would receive by buying 5c packets elsewhere, therefore, your money has greater purchasing power if you buy "Acorn Brand" seeds from us.

Premium No. 1—"Home Floriculture"—a book of 175 pages telling of the beauty and how to grow all kinds of flowers—contains full instructions for growing flowers suitable for this climate. Some of the subjects are as follows: How New Varieties Are Originated, Growing from Seed, Propagation of Plants, Hot Beds, Window Gardening, The Flower Garden, Hardy Perennials, Children's Garden, Grandmother's Garden, Landscape Gardening, Insects and Plant Diseases, Cut Flowers, Women Florists, Spring Blooming Bulbs, Plants in Living Rooms, Floral Notes. This book should be in the hands of everyone contemplating a home garden. It will be free with an order amounting to \$2.00 of Garden and Flower Seeds in one-half ounce, ounce, and one-quarter pound packets, if asked for.



ACORN BRAND SEEDS

Stand for honest quality at reasonable prices, and Seeds packed under that Brand contain the essential quality necessary to produce satisfactory crops



Special Premiums

(Continued)

Premium No. 2—Campbell's Scientific Farmer is the most complete and up to date paper devoting its columns to the subject of better farming and showing how scientific farming will pay the farmer living in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Western Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. The news items in this paper are purely educational; being well written, interesting, and carrying the conviction, to the reader, that the writer knows what he is talking about. To any person sending us an order for flower, vegetable or farm seeds amounting to \$15.00 or more, we will mail one copy of Campbell's Scientific Farmer—free of charge—for one year.

Money Making Crops

KAFIR CORN—This valuable grain and forage crop came to Kansas from South Africa and during the past 18 years has been grown successfully in the Southwestern States. It is particularly well adapted to the uplands of Kansas and Oklahoma and we have no doubt but that it will do equally well on upland farms in nearly every other State in the U. S. Kafir has the ability to withstand extremely hot, dry weather and suffers less from that cause than any other grain now grown, unless it is Milo Maize and Shallu. When the surface soil dries out, Kafir seemingly stands still and waits for rainfall; when the rain comes the plant immediately responds and begins growing again. Kafir in Kansas has become the principal crop in several Counties and it will be more generally grown in the future. We are using our best efforts to im-

prove the quality and type of Kafir. The Wichita Board of Trade was the first grain exchange to list Kafir for future delivery. This action clearly shows that Kafir has become one of the important grain crops of this Country. Kafir is now being bought and sold on the Board of Trade. What is the use of trying to grow a crop on upland that will not produce more than one-third the money that Kafir does—when one can grow Kafir?

CANE—Is largely grown for forage and is usually sown broadcast. The yield is extremely heavy, often turning off 8 to 12 tons to the acre. It is also a money crop in some parts of the Southwest, where the grain is sold for seed. The demand is large enough to justify one in planting from 5 to 25 acres every year for forage or seed.

WICHITA, KANSAS



Cow Peas in Orchard—Man is about six feet tall

COW PEAS—Have been grown in the Southern and Southeastern States for more than one hundred and fifty years; George Washington and Thomas Jefferson recommended them as a useful crop to planters and farmers. Ever since that time farmers of the Southern States have planted Cow Peas continuously to secure a valuable hay crop and at the same time renew the nitrogen in the soil of their land. Next to Alfalfa, Cow Peas have the ability to take air out of the atmosphere directly through the leaves of the plant and thence to the soil, in the form of nitrogen, by means of bacteria that work on the roots of the Cow Peas.

In heavy clay soils the root growth of Cow Peas is not as extensive the first season, but if after the following crop is taken off the ground, Cow Peas are sown on the same land a vast difference of character of the soil will be noticed the second year. The root growth of Cow Peas is the most extensive in sandy soils.

The roots of Cow Peas will extend down into the ground at least 16 inches, thereby opening the soil so it will be benefitted by rainfall and direct action of the atmosphere.

A pamphlet on the subject of Cow Peas will be issued shortly after the first of January, 1912. If you are interested, write for it.

BROOM CORN—Is undoubtedly the quickest growing, money making, crop in certain parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Panhandle of Texas and Eastern New Mexico. It requires only 75 to 90 days to produce good brush. We are paying particular attention to the subject of pure bred Broom Corn Seed. At the present time seed growers in the State of Illinois are producing the most nearly pure and true to name seed. While the price of Illinois grown seed is somewhat higher than the seed saved by Broom Corn growers in the Southwest, still it has more vitality and the ability to produce long smooth, well fibered brush, which is comparatively free from coarse center stems, because it has not been mixed with Cane or Kafir.

Manufacturers prefer brush of the Standard Broom Corn which grows from 10 to 15 feet tall. The head or brush is composed of a large number of fine stems which seem to branch out from the same place on the stalk, thereby forming a uniform brush of the highest quality. If you are interested in Broom Corn culture, ask for pamphlet—there will be no charge for it.

ALFALFA—This wonderful forage crop has truly proven its value to the farmers of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. If one will look up the history of these States they will find that Alfalfa, more than any other one crop, has made it possible for the farmer to put *money in the bank*, besides buying additional acres adjoining his homestead, or first purchase.

A great many people feel that after they have secured a stand of Alfalfa they cannot afford to plow it under in less time than 10 to 12 years. Of course, the profitable crops produced have proven to their satisfaction. Alfalfa is the most profitable plant they can use in a rotation of crops and it frequently is more profitable to turn under a good stand at the end of five years and grow other crops on that land, and in the meantime continue sowing Alfalfa on land that needs a change of crop.

MILO MAIZE—Came to the United States from Africa. It has proven its value to farmers on the great plains of the semi-arid districts and will mature a grain crop in about three weeks less time than Kafir Corn requires. Reports made to us by growers in Southwestern Kansas indicate that Milo Maize will produce a grain crop ranging from 20 to 50 bu. per acre, depending on the season.

It is also a good forage crop, the same as Cane and Kafir and is of especial value in the western half of Kansas, and the Panhandle of Oklahoma and Texas, and in New Mexico. "Uncle Sam" is paying considerable attention to Milo and the men in charge of his experiment stations are perfecting a dwarf type which they claim will mature a grain crop at any altitude less than 6000 feet above Sea Level.

This dwarf type of Milo, according to reports received from the experiment stations, is going to fill a demand for a quick maturing, low growth, forage and grain crop that is badly needed in the higher latitudes of the Central-west States. We have been reliably informed that the dwarf type will produce as much grain as the original Milo Maize and on account of the short stalk, not nearly so much moisture is required to produce the crop.

Will have limited supply of that type of Milo Maize seed this season, and if you contemplate growing a small acreage, would suggest that you arrange for supply of seed as soon as you can possibly do so.



Shallu

SHALLU—In some localities it is also called "Egyptian Wheat" and "California Wheat." In Texas, south of San Antonio, growers report a crop of grain of more than 80 bushels to the acre. In Southern Kansas yields of 40 to 60 bu. per acre have been produced. The grain of Shallu is more flinty than Kafir, of a whiter color, and will prove valuable for milling, because the meal will be the equal of and superior, in some respects, to corn meal. In India, from whence Shallu came to the United States, the grain is largely used for making bread. Shallu is drouth resistant and is well adapted to the Southwestern climatic conditions.

In some parts of Oklahoma, during the season of 1911, Shallu produced 35 bushels to the acre, while White Kafir Corn failed to average more than 10 bushels to the acre. Shallu has undoubtedly come to stay in the Southwest and we can recommend it to farmers, especially those situated on the up-land as a sure maturing crop; one that will make money.

SWEET CLOVER—What is sweet clover and what is it good for? are the first questions asked by those not familiar with the plant. Sweet clover is a leguminous plant botanically known as *Bokhara Mellotus*, or plant of the Nile. It is a biennial, it perpetuates itself indefinitely from seed. There are two varieties, white and yellow blossoms. The white grows from 6 to 8 feet high, the yellow from 3 to 4 feet under same conditions. What it is good for can better be explained by saying what it has done for our section of Kentucky where eight years ago thousands of acres of land was so run down and washed that it was considered almost worthless, in fact, quite a lot of it was abandoned by owners as not worth paying taxes on. Since the introduction of sweet clover this same land has

been brought back to a state of fertility and usefulness and is in demand at from 25 to 50 dollars per acre, and is producing fine crops of tobacco, wheat and corn. The yellow variety is preferred for hay, as it does not grow so rank, but for grazing purposes the white is the best.

As a fertilizer plant, it is hard to find its equal anywhere. Just imagine a growth from 6 to 8 feet high and so dense a man can scarcely crawl through it, being left on the land to enrich it and stop washing and leaching, and to be followed the next season by a growth of seed plants that will form a dense sod and grow to the height of two to three feet and this process repeated year after year. Then add to this the fact that this plant unquestionably attracts to the soil more than double the amount of nitrogen that Red Clover will under the most favorable conditions. Can you then wonder that the land is so rapidly improved? The plant is of such great value that no owner of thin land can afford to overlook or neglect to start it at once.

One acre of land that will produce good crops is worth three of unfertile land. Then sow Sweet Clover and raise big crops, and at the same time increase the fertility of your land so its value will be greater from year to year.—Written by a Kentucky Farmer.

Price, pound 25c. Postage extra 8c per pound.

JAPAN CLOVER—A low branching clover, thrives on poor land. Has been used with profit on the cut-over pine lands of the South; not desirable for extreme northern climate. Price, 50c per lb. Postage extra 8c per lb. Write for prices in large quantities.

WICHITA, KANSAS



This illustration shows some of the melons produced for us by one of our seed growers.



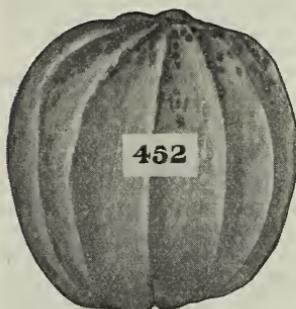
Water Melons Casabas

458. BIG HEART—This melon is of local origin. In appearance and form resembles Black Boulder or Black Diamond, grows to very large size—melons weighing from 90 to 100 pounds are not unusual. Dark-green rind, very tough although not thick; flesh red, very thick and of good quality. Quite prolific. Price, one-half ounce 5c, ounce 10c, one-quarter pound 35c, pound \$1.00.

459. SUGAR STICK—A large dark-green or grayish melon of oblong form. "Sugar Stick" originated from a cross between the Florida Favorite and Sweet Heart. The result is a fruit of oblong form having the bright red, melting, sugary flesh of the Florida Favorite with the tough rind and light-green netted skin of the Sweet Heart. Price, one-half oz. 5c, oz. 10c, one-quarter lb. 35c, pound \$1.00.

460. TOM WATSON—Similar in appearance to Alabama Sweets, color of rind somewhat darker. Tom Watson produces melons 18 to 30 inches long, by 8 to 12 inches in diameter and weighing from 20 to 60 pounds; the dark-green rind is tough but thin and withstands shipment to distant markets. The deep red flesh extends to within three-fourths of an inch of the rind, is crisp, melting and of fine flavor; heart large with no sign of core. Price one-half oz. 5c, oz. 10c, one-quarter lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00.

454. NEW FAVORITE—The latest thing in Watermelons. Of similar appearance to Alabama Sweets, rind tough, deep green color; flesh deep-red, crisp and tender, of excellent flavor. No core. One-half ounce 10c, ounce 15c, one-quarter pound 50c, pound \$1.50.



until frost. At the first sign of frost all melons, even half-grown, should be put in a dry, frost-proof place where they will ripen gradually.

451. WHITE'S FAVORITE—Is one of the best varieties for use in central and southern States. It is a delicious melon and will sell readily along with the late Musk Melon. They should be planted early. One half oz., 10c, oz., 20c, one-quarter lb. 50c, lb., \$1.75.

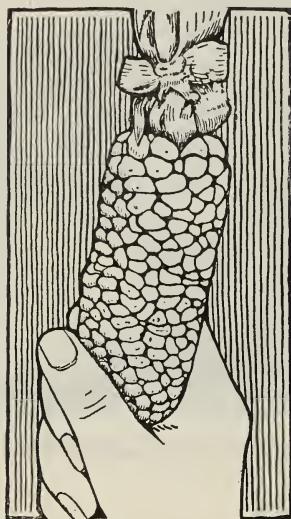
452. A & M HYBRID CASABA—This excellent Casaba grows to large size; flesh three inches thick and of excellent flavor. It is strong grower and large yielder, and bears up well until killed by frost. The best time to plant the seed is in June and July. Do not market until fruit is well ripened. One-half oz. 15c, oz. 25c, one-quarter pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

Casabas are a late variety of Musk Melon to be classified in a family by themselves.

Culture—Casabas should be planted between May 15th and July 15th, then they begin to ripen about the close of the cantaloupe season and continue

Good Varieties for 1912

461. Morse's Golden Cream Sweet Corn



An early yellow Country Gentleman Sweet Corn. This is an absolutely new thing and was originated and developed in California by Thomas G. Gould of Ventura.

It is an early variety, fully as early as Burpee's Golden Bantam. The ears are medium in size covered with irregular rows of bright yellow kernels. The color is rather a more pronounced yellow than golden.

Morse's Golden Cream is of most delicious flavor,

very sweet and juicy and is without peer in this respect. It bears uniformly two ears to the stalk and the stalks are rather short, of a deep brown color and the leaves and shucks are conspicuously colored with brownish-red.

Price, pound 30c, 10 pounds \$2.50 Postage extra at 8c per pound.

Beans

455. BLACK VALENTINE—This excellent variety is an improvement over the popular standard sort Early Red Valentine, pods being about one-third longer than that variety and perfectly round and straight. Although not quite so early it has the additional advantage of being suitable for both early and late planting, extremely hardy, it will withstand late frosts better than other varieties. A desirable sort for the market gardener, owing to its heavy yielding quality, large and handsome appearance. Price, per lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Radish

522. JOHNSON PERFECTION—This Radish is an improved type of the Scarlet Turnip White Tip and is superior to the original. In size, is a trifle larger than the old type and the coloring is more pronounced, being equally divided; the top half is beautiful scarlet, the bottom half clear white; in appearance is the most attractive radish on the market this year. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.25.

Lettuce

456. MAY KING—A desirable, very early head lettuce has long been sought; this new variety meets the requirements. Growth rapid—so rapid it is ready far ahead of other heading sorts. Heads medium size with outer leaves folding close to the head, thus permitting close planting for frame work; color fine, outer leaves tinged slightly brown, heart of a beautiful appetizing yellow; quality excellent. Prices. One-half ounce 5c, ounce 10c, one-quarter pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

515. ICEBERG—A beautiful lettuce, worthy of general cultivation; leaves curly, bright green; heads unusually solid. One-half ounce 10c, ounce 15c, one-quarter pound 35c, pound \$1.35.

516. SILVERBALL—Heads white, solid, firm; splendid for spring and summer use. One-half ounce 10c; ounce 15c, one-quarter pound 40c; pound \$1.50.

517. WONDERFUL—A splendid variety for market or home use and the best sort adapted for fall sowing. A strong grower, making fine heads. One-half ounce 10c, ounce 15c, one-quarter pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

Onion

518. SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—Grows to good size, rich red color with small neck; a fine keeper. One-half ounce 10c, ounce 15c, one-quarter pound 45c, pound \$1.50.

Squash

457. DELICATA—A small fruited variety suitable for both summer and winter use; orange-yellow color splashed and striped with dark green. Flesh is rich, bright and solid. Extra early, a good cropper and fine producer. Prices. One-half ounce 5c, ounce 10c, one-quarter lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Pages 41 and 42 of this book are devoted to Sweet Peas and pages 43 to 50 tell about other flowers. Some are produced from seed, others from bulbs. We especially call your attention to the flower seed section, because for a small sum of money you can add beauty to your garden and lawn, and make the home place more livable.

You will find on page 1 that we offer free "Home Floriculture" with orders totaling \$2.00 of Garden and Flower seeds. That amount of seeds is used by nearly every family and we feel that "Home Floriculture" will give you accurate information that will enable you to grow better vegetables and flowers than you have heretofore produced.

The Farm Seed section of this Seed Book contains descriptions of all staple crops and we would particularly call your attention to the following valuable crops; Alfalfa, Cow Peas, Kafir Corn, Milo Maize, Shallu and Sweet Clover, which are more fully described on pages 3 and 4.

If you want information about some particular kind of vegetable, flower or farm crop, write us; our store service will give you the best information available on the subject.



GARDEN SEEDS

ACORN BRAND GARDEN SEEDS contain the essential quality necessary to produce profitable crops. We know growers who make their entire income by gardening for market, and they are placing larger orders, for Acorn Brand Seeds, each season. The reason they do this is, because the crops suit them.

ASPARAGUS

Culture—Soak the seeds in tepid water 24 hours before sowing. Sow the seeds thinly in rows 1 foot apart in March, April or May, (4 or 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 4 inches apart in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one year old plants should be set out in early spring, in a rich sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is the only land to be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and set plants 12 inches apart in the rows; place the plants from 6 to 8 inches below the surface. When planting large acreage for market, make rows 4 feet apart and set plants 1 to 1½ feet apart in the rows, 8 inches deep. Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut tops too closely; the roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

1. BARR'S MAMMOTH—This is a superior variety, the largest and best Asparagus grown. The delicacy of its color distinguishes it from other green varieties. ½ oz. 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 20c, pound 60c.

2. COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—White shoots which stay white. ½ ounce 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ pound 20c, pound 50c.

3. CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A standard sort, green in color. ½ oz. 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 20c, pound 50c.

4. PALMETTO—Earlier than Conover's. Of Southern origin, but suitable for the North also; large, productive. ½ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, ¼ pound 20c, pound 50c.

Asparagus Plants

We will have a supply of plants or roots during the month of March. Will appreciate your inquiry for prices. Please mention quantity you wish.

BEANS

Culture—Beans like a well drained and rather light soil although they will do well in any garden soil, if not planted too early in the spring. In garden culture, Beans should be planted about two inches deep. In rows 18 inches apart, and two or three inches apart in the row. In field culture in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart, so as to cultivate one way with a horse. A crop cannot be expected from a poorly prepared field, or from one that needs deep stirring, as cutting off the roots is very apt to kill the vines and ruin the crop. Beans are rather tender and should not go into the ground until danger of frost is over. One pound of seed will plant about 150 feet of drill; 90 pounds to the acre, when grown for market purposes. Care should be used in picking the Beans at the exact time they are ready to leave the vines. If pulled too early they will, and if too late they are so tough that the consumer will not continue buying. Careful attention to the quality of the green beans will insure more profit to the grower.

Bush Beans—Green Pod

5. BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Pods are stringless and of a beautiful fleshy appearance. Ready to market earlier than Red

Valentine. This Bean is of great value, not only to the market gardener and canner who plants for profit, but also for the amateur who seeks the finest quality for home table. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

6. GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Its round podded meaty bean resembles the Early Red Valentine, only they come in about a week or ten days later. The Pods are of excellent quality, quite stringless and brittle at all stages. Highly recommended. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

7. IMPROVED EARLY ROUND POD VALENTINE—The oldest green podded bush bean. An ideal snap short bean and one that always sells well on the market. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.00.

8. IMPROVED EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—A standard variety. The pods are green; the seeds when fully ripe are yellow, hence the name. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.00.

9. BOUNTIFUL—A prolific and continuous bearer. The first in spring—the last in fall. Absolutely stringless—very tender and delicious flavor. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

The prices named herein are NET cost at WICHITA. If you desire shipment by mail, add postage at the rate of 8 cents per pound. We pay postage on all ounce and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound orders.

ROSS BROTHERS

BEANS

(CONTINUED)

10. REFUGEE—Round pod, very productive and tender; medium early. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.00.

Bush Beans—Wax or Yellow Pod

11. DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—The old standard yellow round pod. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.00.

12. CHALLENGE OR BLACK WAX—Of the Dwarf German Black Wax type, pods slightly larger and more saddle-backed. The dry beans are slightly plumper. The bushes grow more uniform erect, and produce an abundance of fine pods. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

13. ROUND POD ROYAL PURPLE WAX—Plant large, without runners; generally drooping with fruit-laden branches and spreading when fully grown. The season is early; the leaf is large, medium green, wide across; pods are round and yellow in color; very brittle, stringless, without fibre and unsurpassed in quality. Being prolific and tender, it will be much in demand by the market gardeners, or those wanting a first-class, round pod wax bean. Pound 20c, 2 pounds 30c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

14. DAVIS KIDNEY WAX—It is of strong growth and wonderfully prolific. The pods are of a clear, waxy, white color. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

15. GOLDEN WAX—Old style, productive, the well known standard. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

16. IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—An improvement of the Golden Wax being rustproof and standing drought remarkably well. Pods long nearly straight, broad and flat; golden yellow, fleshy and waxlike. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

17. CURRIE'S RUSTPROOF—One of the earliest of wax varieties. Vines strong, robust, holds the pods well up off the ground. Pods long, almost straight, flattened; beautiful golden yellow color. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

18. WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—Pods long, flat, of a delicate waxy yellow, very brittle and entirely stringless. *Best Market Kind.* Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

19. HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—Excellent kind. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

20. BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—Bushes 18 to 20 inches high. Stout growth. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.50.

Pole or Running Beans

Culture—Plant as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May, (for all except Limas), to the latter part of May, in hills 4 feet each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One pound of Limas will plant about 50 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill and of the smaller sorts about 100 hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet long should be firmly set in the hills before planting seed.

21. WHITE DUTCH CASE KNIFE—Good either green or dry. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

22. KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—A vigorous grower, bearing profusely; large pods varying in length from 5 to 8 inches. The beans are large and of rich flavor. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

23. LAZY WIFE—Handsome green pods, 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, with creases in the back. Early, exceedingly productive and of good quality. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

24. RED SPECKLED CUTSHORT—A red speckled bean; productive and of good quality. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

25. KENTUCKY WONDER—One of the very best pole beans. Vines vigorous; very productive, bearing its long, green pods in large clusters. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.15.

328. SCARLET RUNNER BEAN—Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. Pound 25c.

You will notice that we are quoting Beans by the pound instead of pints and quarts. One pound of Beans contains almost the same quantity as the liquid quart measure.

BEETS

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, (5 or 6 pounds to the acre), and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of June. For general crop, sow about middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 18 inches apart for garden culture, and when well up thin out plants to from 3 to 4 inches apart. The young beets pulled out of the row are excellent, when used as spinach.

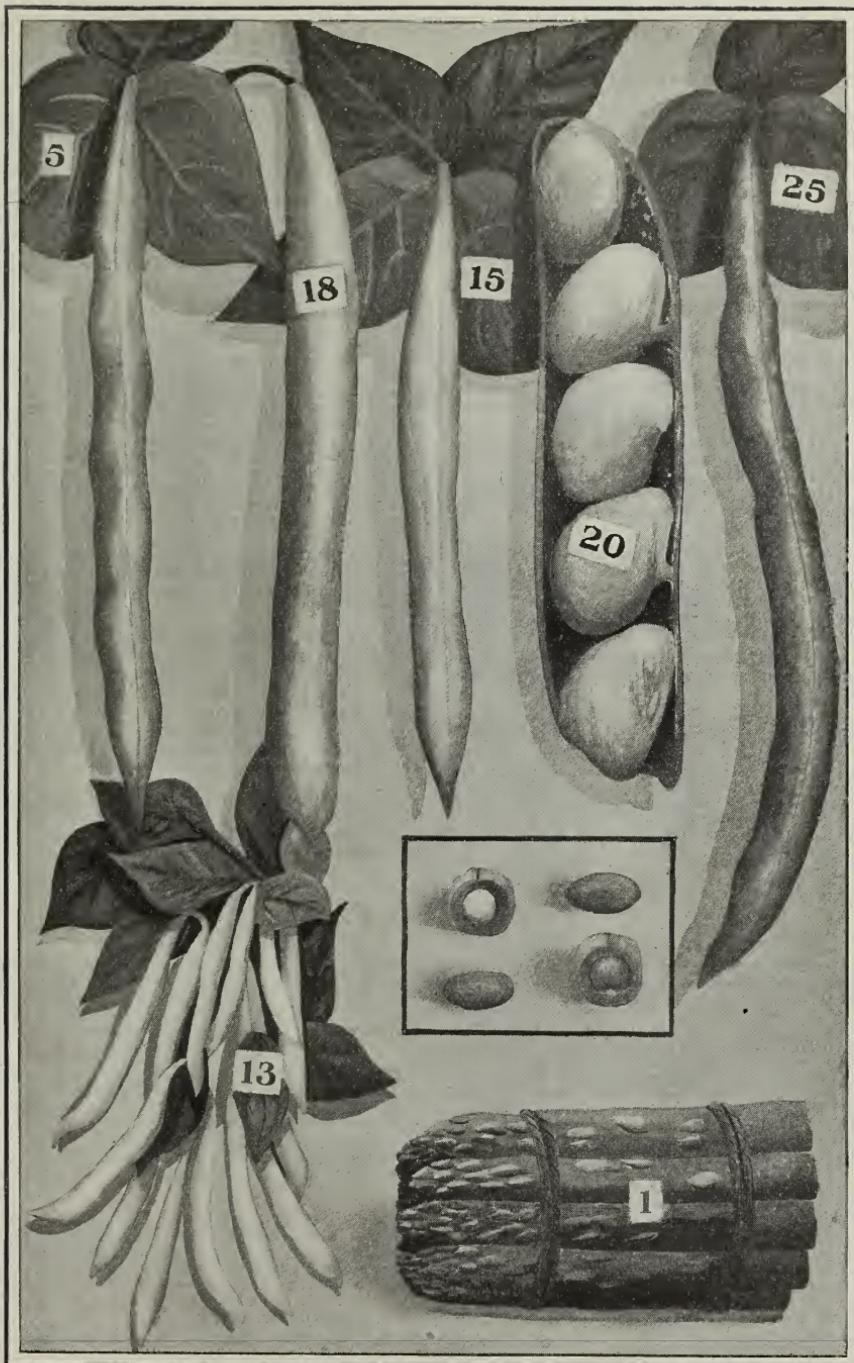
26. DETROIT DARK RED—Tops small and upright, admitting of close planting. Roots medium in size, globular to oval and very smooth,

skin a dark blood red, flesh deep bright red, fine grained, crisp, tender and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

27. DIRIGO—This variety is a rich blood-red, of fine grain and flavor, and earlier than either the Egyptian or the Eclipse. It is generally uniform in shape and size, and is a variety which we consider desirable. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

28. EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP—High bred, early, good shape and small top. A Standard Sort of Well Established Merit. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.15.

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BEETS

(CONTINUED)

29. ECLIPSE—Early, round, blood red. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.00.

30. CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—A distinct improvement on the old form of Egyptian beets. It is smoother and of better color and quality than the original sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

31. EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN—Grows very quickly, producing flat, smooth turnip roots averaging two inches in diameter. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

32. EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP—The old standby. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

33. DEWING'S IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP—A popular strain, fine quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

34. CRIMSON GLOBE—This is an extremely handsome, second early main crop beet, with richly colored flesh. Skin smooth and form regular. The flesh is a deep purplish crimson, and remarkably sweet and tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, pound \$1.00.

35. EARLY TURNIP BASSANO—Top large, leaf stems light red; leaf light green; root large, round, turnip shaped; flesh pink, zoned with white, very sweet and tender when young. An excellent sort to plant for use as greens. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.00.

36. LONG DARK BLOOD—A large and excellent variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, pound 90c.

37. SWISS CHARD OR SEA KALE BEET—This vegetable, although little known in America, is worthy of a place in every garden. The leaf and the leaf stems are parts used and they are much superior to those of other beets to use as greens. Later in the season the broad flat, beautiful, waxlike leaf stems are cooked as a salad or pickled. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, pound \$1.00.

Mangel Wurzels (Sugar Beets)

Every farmer should grow Mangel Wurzels or Sugar Beets for stock feed. The yield per acre is enormous, thus reducing the cost of winter feeding. All kinds of stock and poultry appreciate the beets.

Culture—Mangels require a deep soil to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches and apply plenty of stable manure or complete fertilizer. Sow in May or June, (5 to 6 pounds to the acre), in rows 2 feet apart, and thin out plants to 9 or 10 inches apart in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. The use of complete Fertilizers will prove of great benefit to the crop, if applied when plants are 3 to 5 inches in height. The quantity per acre should be determined by the character and condition of the soil. Dig the crop after the first heavy frost. Store in a well ventilated root cellar, or else pile in a heap 4 to 5 feet high. At first they should have only slight covering, a wagon sheet or piece of canvas, as the cold increases this covering should be replaced by about 5 or 6 inches of straw, cornstalks, or coarse grass. To prevent this covering being displaced by wind use about 2 inches of earth as soon as surface soil is frozen add 6 inches more of earth, and the roots will keep in perfect condition.

38. KLEIN WANZLEBEN—The best sugar beet, highly recommended as a winter food for milch cows. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

39. LANE'S IMPERIAL (Sugar)—A white fleshed, handsome and very productive strain; hardy. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, lb. 70c.

40. MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL—Best Mangel for deep soil. Very large, wonderfully productive and of good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

41. GOLDEN TANKARD—Highly esteemed for dairy use, flesh solid, yellow. Early, quite hardy, a heavy cropper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

CABBAGE

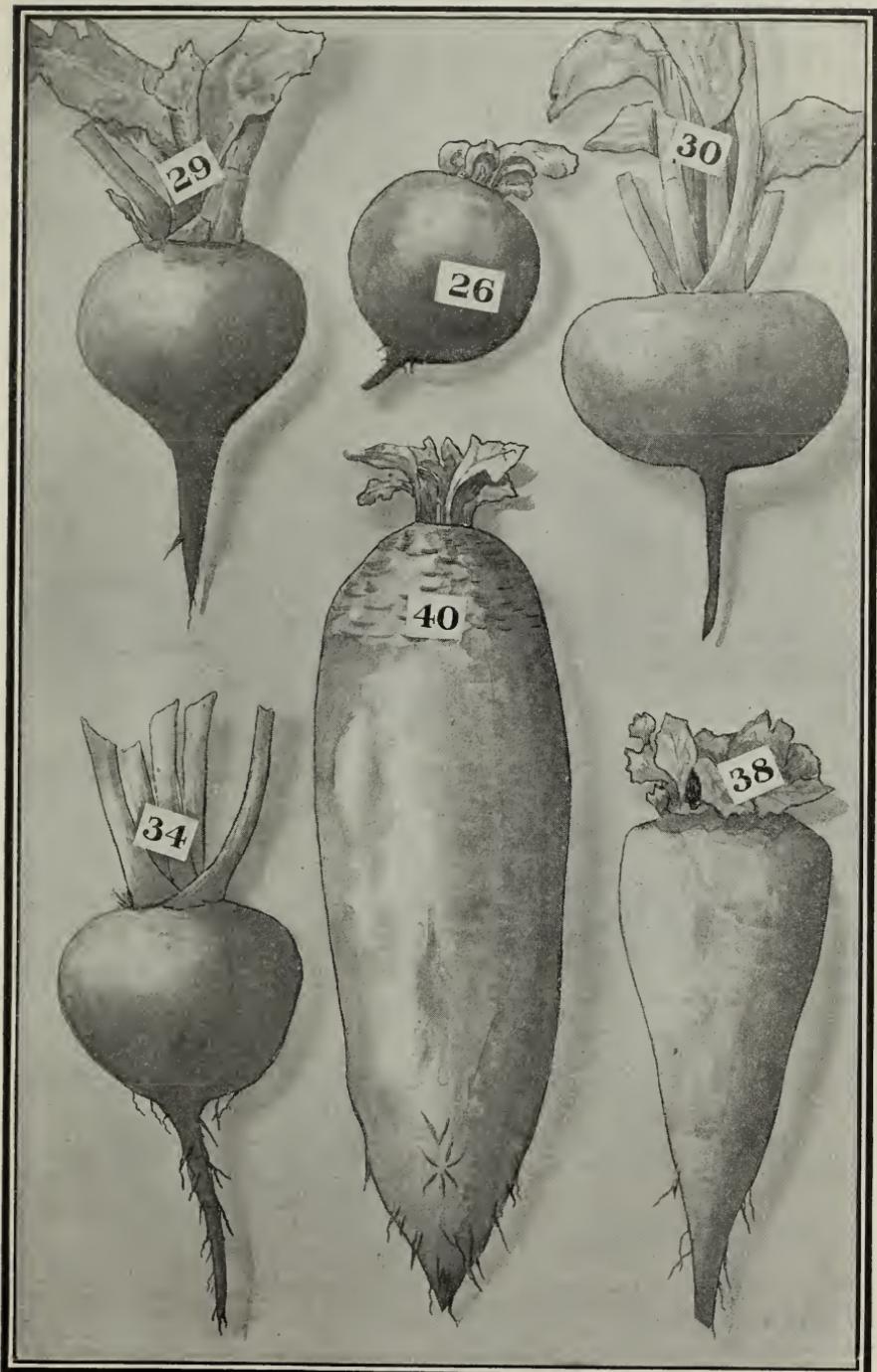
Culture—Soil for Cabbage should be a rich, heavy loam, with good drainage. Such a soil, when supplied with a liberal quantity of stable manure and complete fertilizers, will produce excellent crops. For early spring transplanting, seed should be sown in boxes in the house, between December 25th and January 25th and should be transplanted into other boxes as soon as plants are 2 inches tall. They should again be transplanted into cold frame and then set in open ground about March 10th to 20th. The two transplantings are necessary to produce strong plants that will grow vigorously after set in the open ground. Second early varieties of Cabbage should be started in boxes about February 1st and transplanted twice and set out in open ground during first half of April. If late varieties are planted they should be ready to set out in open ground during the month of May. The plants of early varieties should be set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row; medium and late varieties in rows 3 feet apart, and from 18 to 24 inches apart in row, depending upon growth of the variety.

42. EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS—The earliest heading cabbage in cultivation. It produces pointed heads of fair size, which are ready a week earlier than those of the Jersey Wakefield. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

43. EARLY SPRING—Its great value lies in its being a First Early Flat Cabbage, a type preferred over pointed heads by many people. Has short stem and only four or five outside leaves. It has also the peculiarity of heading firmly at an early stage in its growth. Quality unequalled. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

44. EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The very best first early cabbage. The heads are pyramidal shape, uniformly pointed at the end, and remarkably solid. The outside leaves are few and of small size, but unusually thick and heavy, enabling plants to withstand severe weather. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

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CABBAGE

(CONTINUED)

45. EARLY WINNINGSTADT—The heads are more sharply pointed in form and not so dark as Jersey Wakefield. The leaves are rich dark green, slightly glossy, most tightly folded. The heads being very hard. A popular variety, second early. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, pound \$1.75.

46. EARLY ETAMPES—This is an extremely early variety, producing small, quite solid, pointed heads. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.75.

47. EARLY FLAT DUTCH—An excellent second early cabbage. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

48. EARLY YORK—Very early, producing small oval shaped head. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.50.

49. CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD—This sort forms large, solid heads of excellent quality. It is a strain of Wakefield in which the heads are considerably larger and not so pointed; about ten days later. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

50. ALL HEAD EARLY—The largest heading of the second early sorts—earlier and a third larger than Early Summer. Most profitable for the market gardener. It is a rapid grower and very tender, and the deep, flat heads are remarkably solid, uniform in size and of compact growth. Having but a few outer leaves it can be planted very close. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

51. EARLY SUMMER—Is one of the early cabbages; heads of uniformly round, flattened form. Is exceedingly favorable for market gardening, as it has short outer leaves, adapting it to close planting. Later by two weeks than Early Jersey Wakefield. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, pound \$1.50.

52. SUCCESSION—Second early variety, coming in a few days later than Early Summer, but it is nearly double the size of that variety and comes true to its type under most conditions. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

53. FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK—Of dwarf, compact growth. The solid flat heads rest on the soil, while a few outer leaves grow closely about the heads. The foliage is a light green. Heads are uniform and solid. Good for both intermediate and early use. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

54. ALL SEASONS—The heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid and good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

55. PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The well known and popular variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 45c, pound \$1.50.

56. DANISH BALL HEAD OR HOLLANDER—Heads small and firm. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

57. LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—Short stem. Sureness in heading and regularity in growth has placed this variety at head of list. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 45c, pound \$1.50.

58. SUREHEAD—Produces large, round, flattened heads. The heads are remarkably uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture; sweet flavor and has but few loose leaves. Keeps well. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

59. THE LUPTON—This splendid cabbage is equal in quality to any other late kind. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

60. MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The hardest and largest heading red cabbage in cultivation. A sure cropper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c pound \$2.00.

Species of the Cabbage Family

61. BRUSSEL'S SPROUTS—A variety of cabbage producing small heads or knobs along the stem. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, pound \$1.75.

Collards

Culture—This is a variety of cabbage largely grown in the South, where it is extensively used for man and beast. It forms a large, loose, open head, or mass of leaves. Freezing does not injure the crop. Sow seeds in the South from January to May, August to September.

62. TRUE GEORGIA— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

Kohlrabi

Culture—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to 8 or 10 inches apart. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above the ground are 2 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They should be cooked the same as turnips, and when used at the proper stage, are tender and palatable.

63. KOHLRABI—A vegetable of the cabbage tribe, with a thick globular stem, sweet and delicate when not too old. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, pound \$1.75.

Broccoli

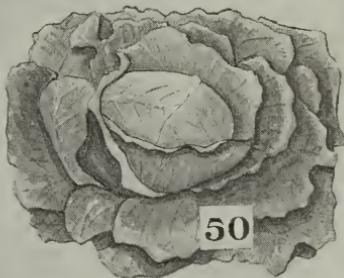
64. WHITE CAPE—Resembles Cauliflower, but more easily grown. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.00, pound \$3.25.

Cress or Pepper Grass

65. EXTRA CURLED—An annual; makes a good salad. Has pungent flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

104. WATER CRESS—The plant is started by sowing the seed in shallow streams of running water or near springs. The leaves are used as an early and wholesome salad in the spring. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 30c, pound \$3.00.

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ROSS BROTHERS

CARROTS

Culture—Carrots may be sown in hot-beds in February for early use. In open ground from March to first of July; however, main crop will produce best results if sown from first of May to first of July. Thin out early plantings to 5 inches apart in the row and main crop 6 to 8 inches apart. The rows should be 10 inches apart for early crop and 15 to 18 inches for main crop. Cultivation should be carefully performed to keep down the weeds, and deep hoeing between the rows will give a large increase in the crop. Sow from 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. Carrot tops, cut from young plants, may be used for garnishing.

66. GUERANDE OR OXHEART—Very thick and short. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

67. CHANTENAY—Very productive, stump rooted. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.85.

68. DANVER'S HALF LONG—Flesh dark orange; sweet, crisp and tender. Very productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

69. HALF LONG NANTES—Stump rooted. Very tender and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

70. INTERMEDIATE RED—The core is small and tender, flesh a rich orange, of fine flavor. Enormously productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.65.

71. IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—The best variety for feeding stock. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

72. LONG WHITE BELGIAN—Very large, for stock. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

CELERY

Culture—The conditions necessary for successful Celery cultivation are good seed, plenty of manure and complete fertilizers, moisture and cultivation. The most suitable soil is rich loam, finely pulverized and highly enriched with 30 to 40 loads to the acre of good stable manure. Sow seed in boxes for early planting; later plants may be produced from seeds sown in frames or open ground. Transplant 4 inches apart, when three inches high, water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows for garden culture 18 inches to 2 feet apart, for field culture in rows 4 to 6 feet apart; set the plants from 8 to 12 inches apart, supply plenty of moisture and see that plants receive thorough cultivation. They may be set either on the surface or in well manured trenches 1 foot in depth. To blanch draw earth around the plants, being careful *not to cover the tops of the center shoots*.

73. WHITE PLUME—The earliest variety grown, can be blanched for the table in September. It is a self blanching variety, easily grown by anyone, stalks and inner leaves white, crisp and delicious. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, pound \$1.75.

74. GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Valuable early variety; compact stocky, thick, solid, brittle. The large, hard, stalks and inner leaves are beautiful golden-yellow. Rich flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 40c, ounce 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$2.75, pound \$10.00.

75. GIANT PASCAL—This choice celery is of a sweet nutty flavor; stalks thick, solid, stringless, almost brittle as glass; blanches with slight earthing, very satisfactory for all purposes. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—The same as cabbage. In some localities an extra quantity of manure and plenty of water prove profitable. If the soil used for Cauliflower is unusually dry, water frequently, and in some soils it would be beneficial to use a heavy mulching of straw or hay so as to keep the soil moist. Plants should be vigorous when planted in open ground, not later than April. Pin or

tie the leaves together as soon as the flower-head has begun to form.

76. EARLY SNOWBALL—Beyond question the best cauliflower for either family or market gardens, either for forcing, cold frame or open ground culture. It heads where others fail. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 60c, ounce \$2.00.

SWEET CORN

Culture—Sweet Corn should not be planted very early in the season; the soil must be warm and should be a rich loam. If planted too early the seed is apt to rot. Sweet Corn will not make any growth until the weather is warm. If possible select a sheltered location for the very early kinds. A succession can be continued with the later kinds by planting at regular intervals from June to middle of August, thus insuring a continuous supply of table corn throughout the summer and fall months. Plant the small early varieties in drills 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 10 inches apart in the rows. The

taller varieties should be planted in drills 3 feet apart and 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows. Rich manure worked into the soil will increase the crop.

77. EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—Not sweet but the earliest table corn; ears small, well filled. Meets an early market demand. Valuable. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 75c.

78. EARLY ADAMS—Same quality as Extra Early Adams; about one week later. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 75c.

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67



71



68



63



66



74



75

SWEET CORN

(CONTINUED)

79. GOLDEN BANTAM—Extra Early; Yellow, very tender and sweet. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

80. PEEP-O'-DAY—One of the earliest; very sweet and of delicate flavor. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

81. WHITE MEXICAN—This is a new variety of recent introduction; early, the sweetest of all the sweet corns. It is a valuable kind for the market gardener, as well as for family use. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

82. EARLY MINNESOTA—A standard early variety of dwarf growth, maturing early, ears of fair size and good quality. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 85c.

83. STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—This variety is in favor with every market gardener. Is largely used for main or late crops, and finds ready market at profitable figures. The very best kind to plant. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 85c.

84. PINK EVERGREEN—A new type of the Evergreen family. Desirable. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

85. WHITE EVERGREEN—Kernels are very white; plant is robust with heavy foliage. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

86. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The finest of all sweet corns for table use. Ears 7 to 9 inches long, cob small, and ear irregularly crowded with pearly white kernels of great depth. Quality very sweet and tender; quite productive. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

87. MAMMOTH LATE SUGAR—This tall growing sort is one of the whitest of all late kinds; it matures about ten days later than Stowell's Evergreen. Is of exceptionally good quality. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 85c.

88. EGYPTIAN—This is the latest sweet corn, two week's later than Stowell's Evergreen. It is large in both stalk and ear, and of good quality. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 85c.

You will notice that we are quoting Sweet Corn by the pound instead of pints and quarts. One pound of Sweet Corn contains about the same quantity as the liquid quart.

Corn Salad, Egg Plant and Endive Corn Salad

Culture—Sow during August and September in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, firm soil to insure germination. Keep weeds down. Just before winter cover thinly with leaves or straw.

102. LARGE ROUND LEAVED—Matures in four or five weeks. Sow two ounces to 100 feet of drill. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, pound 60c.

Egg Plant

Culture—Sow seed in hot-bed in March or April, when 2 inches high transplant into a cold frame or small pots so that the plants may become stocky and be readily planted in the open ground. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, transplant into thoroughly worked and well enriched soil about 3 feet apart each way, draw soil up to stems when about 1 foot high. Egg plant seed will not germinate freely unless plenty of heat is supplied, and if the plants get chilled in the early stage of their growth they seldom recover. Repeated plantings are sometimes necessary. A good plan is to keep some plants in the hot-bed and cold frames for a second planting in case an unexpected cold spell should cut off the first planting in open ground.

Plant and Endive

103. NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—Fruit large, fine and free from thorns, and produces until frost; skin rich purple. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.25, pound \$4.50.

Endive

Culture—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly, when well up thin out the plants to 8 inches apart, and water well in dry weather. When the leaves are 6 or 7 inches long, blanch by gathering and tying together near the top with yarn or soft twine. This must be done when plants are quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth around the roots of each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for winter use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

105. GREEN CURLED—A popular sort, with finely cut, parsley-like leaves. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

106. WHITE CURLED—Finely cut leaves, almost white with yellow mid-ribs. Can be used without blanching when young. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

107. BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—Large thick, broad leaves, which form large hearts; one of the best winter salads when blanched. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

CUCUMBERS

Culture—For very early use, sow seeds in hotbed upon pieces of sod, or in small pots and they can be readily transplanted to cold frames or open ground with an advanced growth of about six weeks, because the roots are well developed and by transplanting the pieces of sod or earth contained in the pots are not disturbed. If planted in open ground before danger of frost is over they should be protected by glass or paper coverings. Cucumbers may be planted in open ground from May 1st to

middle of July. For general crops sow seed in open ground, at the rate of 2 pounds per acre, in hills 4 feet apart each way, putting a shovel of well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant 7 or 8 seeds in each hill and after danger of lice is past, thin to 3 or 4 vines in each hill. If pickles are wanted, the seed should be planted in hills between the middle of June and middle of July. A rich sandy loam well manured is most suitable for Cucumbers.

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86



83



79



102



CUCUMBERS

(CONTINUED)

89. THE DAVIS PERFECT—In shape it is slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches; its color is dark glossy green, which is held until ripe, when the fruit turns white without a sign of a yellow streak in it. It is a very strong grower, and this fact, combined with its fine table quality and great productiveness, makes it valuable for market or the home garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

90. KLONDYKE—A new variety; very similar to the white spine. Has proven highly satisfactory. Many Market Gardeners insist that it is the best of all. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

91. EARLY RUSSIAN—The earliest cucumber in cultivation. It is hardy and very prolific; solid with but few seeds. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound 85c.

92. EARLY CLUSTER—Pale green; the fruit is borne in clusters near the root; quite productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound 85c.

93. EARLY FRAME—Excellent sort; fruit straight and smooth; good for table, also for pickling. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

94. COOL AND CRISP—The fruit is straight, long, even and slim, of a very dark green color. A

fine table variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

95. THORBURN'S EVERBEARING—A good sort for pickling and table use. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

96. NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN—Useful for forcing. Color dark green; flesh crisp and tender, size medium. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

97. EARLY WHITE SPINE—This cucumber cannot be praised too highly. Color a light green; a table and market sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

98. ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—Uniform in size, and of a rich dark green color; flesh white, crisp and solid. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

99. CHICAGO PICKLING—A choice strain; crisp and brittle. Are slender and from three to five inches in length when of proper age for pickling. The fruits are of an unusually dark green color. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, pound \$1.00.

100. IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Long and crisp. Is perhaps the best all around cucumber. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, pound \$1.00.

101. BOSTON PICKLING—A favorite with pickle growers and commercial market gardeners; good for table use, very productive. Fruit small and uniform in size. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

LETTUCE

Culture—Sow in hot-bed or boxes in February and March and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked; transplant to rows 8 inches apart both ways. Extra rich, mellow soil, high cultivation and moisture are demanded by Lettuce to secure best results. Lettuce is hardy and makes better growth when mercury is below 60 degrees, when above 75 degrees the plant is soon drawn out of shape. A succession of plantings at intervals of two weeks, after first out-doors planting is desirable. In August any of the varieties can be sown either outdoors or in frames. In October Grand Rapids and Denver market may be planted in frames to head in winter. Always sow seed thin and then thin out plants to stand from 6 to 8 inches apart in row. Lettuce requires good soil, carefully enriched with well-rotted manure and well pulverized, to secure the best results. For hot-bed and very early sowing, we specially recommend Big Boston, Grand Rapids, Early Curled Simpson and Black Seeded Simpson.

Cabbage or Headed Varieties

108. DEACON—A large, firm-heading variety, for early summer or late fall use; light-green outside, creamy-yellow inside, of fine quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

109. BIG BOSTON—A fine, large-heading forcing sort, and succeeds well in cold frames; the plants are very hardy and vigorous. When well grown, the heads are beautifully blanched and tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

110. BLACK SEDED TENNISBALL—One of the earliest heading sorts; quality excellent. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

111. DENVER MARKET—An early lettuce with beautiful Savoy-like leaves. Heads large and solid, of light-green color, and slow to run to seed. It is in large demand for market purposes. The leaves are curled and crimped in a manner peculiar to this variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

112. EARLY PRIZE HEAD—This lettuce forms a large, tender and crisp head of superior flavor. It is well adapted to forcing and to open ground culture, being hardy. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

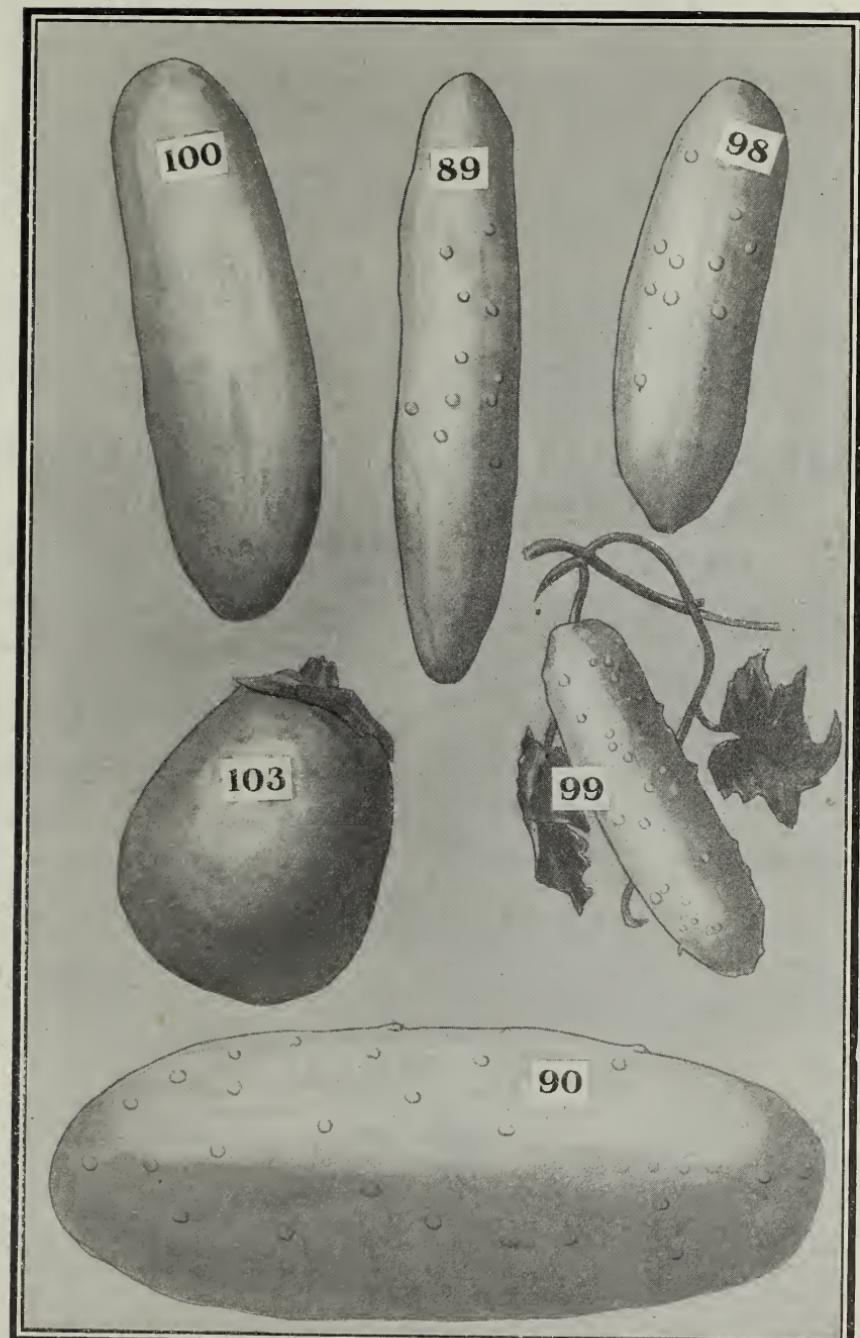
113. IMPROVED HANSON—A white seeded lettuce of American origin, especially adapted to outdoor culture. The leaves are crumpled, the head proper is hard, tender and crisp, with white blanched appearance at the center. The average size is quite large. In table quality this lettuce is free from bitter taste, having sweet, rich flavor, even to the outer leaves. Resists heat and drought well, and is slow to run to seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

114. CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—This variety forms large, solid, round compact heads; light-green outside and creamy-yellow within. It is medium early, and strongly recommended as a summer variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

115. NEW YORK MARKET—Large heads, solid, blanches beautifully, crisp and tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

116. MAXIMUM—A strong growing and large heading variety late summer lettuce of the Butter Head Type. Very fine quality and desirable for growing in the South for Northern Markets. Slow to seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

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100

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LETTUCE

(CONTINUED)

117. **WHITE SEEDED TENNISBALL**—A popular, early, small, compact-heading kind, for early outdoor culture; can be planted closely. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

119. **PARIS WHITE COS**—The Cos lettuces are quite distinct and are popular on account of the very tender, crisp leaves and delicious flavor. The leaves are long and narrow and need to be tied up, when they soon form solid heads, and blanch white. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound \$1.00.

Curled or Loose Leafed

120. **EARLY CURLED SILESIA**—A leading early sort; fine for table use. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

121. **EARLY CURLED SIMPSON**—White seeded. Fine loose heads, tender and very good. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

122. **GRAND RAPIDS**—Desirable for forcing or outdoor culture in early spring. The growth is compact, and it may be set closely, say 6x6 inches. A quick grower and a fine shipper; free from rot, and after being cut lasts a long time without wilting. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

123. **BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON**—Loose-head Good for forcing as well as outside culture. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

124. **TILTON'S WHITE STAR**—One of the best for forcing or open ground; large, loose head, thick savoy leaves. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

Kale or Borecole

125. **DWARF CURLED SCOTCH**—Leaves are bright-green, tender and delicate in flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

126. **TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH**—This makes a beautiful plant, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

MUSTARD, NASTURTIUMS AND OKRA OR GUMBO MUSTARD

Culture—Sow thickly in early spring, in shallow drills, and firm the earth. For fall salad sow in September, and in frames and boxes during the winter.

160. **SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED**—Large green leaves with extra curled edges. Fine for salad and very effective in garnishing. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

161. **OSTRICH PLUME**—Leaves curled and frilled like an ostrich plume. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

162. **BLACK**—Small leaves, crisp and pungent. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 10c, pound 25c.

163. **WHITE**—Usually grown for its large, round, yellow seeds, which are used as a condiment. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 10c, pound 25c.

NASTURTIUMS

Nasturtiums of all varieties are useful for furnishing seed pods which make delicious pickles. The pods for pickling should be gathered while green and with a portion of the stem attached.

Pick them over and place in a jar until filled

then cover them with cider vinegar that has been brought to boiling temperature and is still warm to keep for winter use.

372. **TALL MIXED**— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 60c.

362. **DWARF**— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Culture—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. Soil should be well manured. Plants may also be raised in pots or hotbed, and transplanted.

164. **PERFECTED PERKINS LONG POD**—The pods are produced in great abundance, and when ready to use are from four to five inches long, of a handsome green color, and of the best quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

165. **WHITE VELVET**—Of tall growth, pods never prickly to touch, being always round and smooth. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

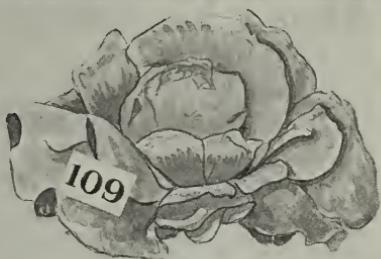
MUSK MELONS

Only selected melons are reserved for seed use. We are thus enabled to supply the very highest grade of seed. You will please note that our prices are reasonable when quality is considered. If you want large quantities, write us for quotations. Always mention the quantity of seed that you require.

Culture—Select a rich soil, and after danger of frost is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet each way, and 6 to 8 seeds in a hill. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cul-

vate until the vines cover the ground and pinch off the ends of the growing vines to induce early fruiting. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons. Wood ashes, lime, or tobacco dust, sifted over young plants, when the dew is on, is sometimes effective to prevent the attack of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing seed in hot-bed on pieces of sod or in pots and then transplant as soon as weather conditions are favorable. The seed may also be started out of doors in frames or under hand glasses and then transplanted.

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Musk Melons

(CONTINUED)

127. BURREL'S GEM—It has a thin, tough rind and is closely netted. The meat is of reddish orange, very thick, fine-grained and spicy, not containing too much water or acid. The seed cavity is unusually small. All these points combined make it a first-class melon, both for its good eating and fine shipping qualities. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

128. VAN BUSKIRK'S "NETTED ROCK" CANTALOUE—A prominent Colorado grower has for several years been trying by careful hybridization and selection to produce a cantaloupe which would combine with all the good qualities of "Rocky Ford," the ability to resist the latter's great enemies—rust and blight. In the "Netted Rock" we believe he has succeeded and recommend it as an Improved Rocky Ford. In addition to wonderful rust-resisting qualities, Netted Rock is an excellent shipper, having a tough, densely netted skin and thick, solid, brittle flesh. Never mushy or poor, its flesh is deliciously sweet. You will be satisfied if you give it a trial. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, pound \$1.25.

129. NORFOLK BUTTON—(New). Very early and prolific; thick, sweet, green flesh. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.00.

130. DEFENDER—One of the best yellow-fleshed sorts, medium size, oval in shape, flesh very firm and rich. Vigorous and productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

131. NETTED GEM—Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 90c.

132. ROCKY FORD—An improved Netted Gem. Very sweet and fine flavored; oblong. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 90c, 5 pounds \$3.75.

133. EARLY GRAND RAPIDS—(Yellow flesh).—This early musk melon matures about one week earlier than any other sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

134. GREEN NUTMEG—Considered the best variety in cultivation for family use. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit round, slightly

flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of the highest flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

135. JENNY LIND—The earliest of the green fleshed sorts, and one of the sweetest. It is of flattened form, small size. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

136. EMERALD GEM—Excellent quality, is of medium size; skin ribbed, though perfectly smooth and of deep emerald green color. Flesh salmon color, thick, very juicy; flavor sweet and luscious. Melons mature extremely early. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

137. HACKENSACK—(Green flesh)—A large, round variety, flattened at both ends and well ribbed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

138. EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—(Green flesh)—The new form is about ten days earlier than the old Hackensack, of almost equal size. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

139. NEW FORDHOOK—Thick flesh of orange-yellow color, very small seed cavity; about the same size as Jenny Lind. Excellent shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 65c, pound \$2.25.

140. BALTIMORE OR ACME—This melon is large, showy and quite early. It is strongly netted and has thick, green flesh of rich flavor and aroma. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, 1b. \$1.00.

141. MONTREAL MARKET—Is of large size, and delicious melting flavor; the skin is green, and the flesh is light-green in color. A weight of 15 to 20 pounds is not rare. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

142. BAY VIEW—The flesh is light-green, the flavor is first-class. Is a very large and productive sort; remains firm a long time after ripening, which adds materially to its market value. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

143. MILLER'S CREAM OR OSAGE—Medium to large, slightly oval, and handsomely netted; flesh rich salmon, deep, firm sweet and melting. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

WATER MELONS

Culture—Watermelons give best results when planted on light, well drained soils. The hills should be 8 feet apart each way and some well-rotted manure in each hill, thoroughly worked into the soil. Plant the seed as soon as weather is warm and settled, 6 to 8 seeds should be planted in each hill and after the plants are well established they should be thinned to 3 or 4 plants in each hill. Cultivation should be kept up until vines cover the ground. A few hills for early use may be grown in same manner as suggested under the heading of Musk Melons.

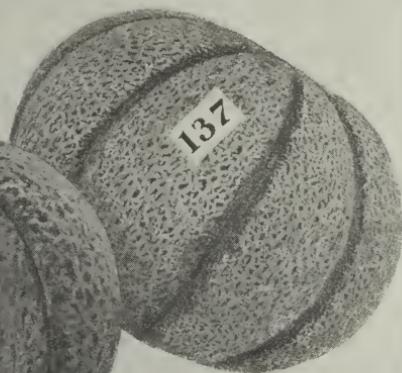
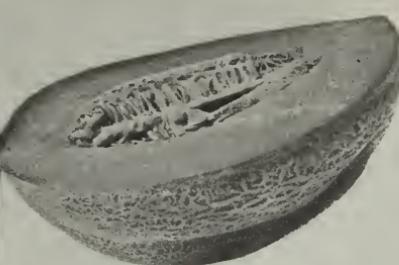
144. HALBERT HONEY—Equals the Kleckley Sweets in superb luscious flavor, and has fruits more even and regular in outline. The melons average 18 to 20 inches long and are full or bluntly rounded

at both ends. The skin is a dark glossy green, the flesh a beautiful crimson. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

145. KLECKLEY SWEETS—It is especially desirable for its fine flavor, is a long oval shaped water melon with dark-green rind. The flesh is scarlet, very firm, and of luscious quality and crisp texture. It is a good family melon but the rind is too tender for distant shipping. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 85c.

146. FORDHOOK EARLY—One of the earliest of the extra early varieties. Shape nearly round; color a medium shade of green; flesh bright red and of deliciously sweet flavor. Rind is sufficiently hard to make a good shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

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Water Melons

(CONTINUED)

118. PHINNEY'S EARLY—A very early variety, medium and uniform size. The skin is smooth, with narrow, white-mottled and dark-green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, very sweet and delicious. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

147. CUBAN QUEEN—A favorite water melon for home and market. Exterior beautifully striped and mottled. Rind thin, but firm; flesh bright red, solid, sweet and luscious. One of the best keepers of all watermelons, and a first rate shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

148. SWEETHEART—A large melon, nearly globular in shape. Skin a bright, beautiful, mottled light-green. Flesh red, firm, crisp, melting and sweet. A good shipper and an excellent keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

149. FLORIDA FAVORITE—Dark and light green; oblong, flesh bright crimson, crisp and sweet. Ripens 10 days ahead of Kolb Gem; a splendid shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

150. PEERLESS—Size medium; rind mottled green; flesh bright scarlet fine grained, solid to the center, of good flavor; thin rind, productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

151. DIXIE—About one-third longer than thick. Skin dark-green and beautifully striped with light-green. Rind thin but remarkably hard. Flesh bright-scarlet, sweet and juicy. Large size; 10 days earlier than Kolb Gem; productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

152. KOLB GEM—Round; skin mottled and striped with light and dark-green. The rind though thin is tough, and the melon bears handling and shipping long distances. The flesh is bright-

red, but inclined to coarseness. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

333. ICE CREAM—One of the best water melons, solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

153. MAMMOTH IRONCLAD—The flesh is of fine quality, always solid and never mealy. The heart is very large and the flesh next the rind is fully equal in quality to that at the center. Uniformly large. Is one of the best shippers. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

154. ALABAMA SWEETS—Oblong, large, dark-green; faintly striped, very sweet, stringless, prolific. One of the best shippers. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

155. GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—Sometimes called Gypsy. Very large, good shipping quality. Oblong, striped and mottled with various shades of green; flesh bright-red; flavor first-class. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

156. SEMINOLE—Large and productive. Color gray, sometimes light-green; flesh carmine, of good quality. Rind thin but tough, makes the melon an excellent shipper. Gray and green melons are borne on the same vine. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

157. BLUE GEM OR ICEBERG—A blue Kolb Gem. Better quality, more desirable for shipping than the old Kolb Gem. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

158. TRIUMPH—Bluish green skin, red flesh, very large; good shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

159. BLACK BOULDER—Very productive, reaching a mammoth size with rich, dark-green skin. It cuts equal to any market melon we have eaten, and its shipping qualities are splendid, no other melon equaling it in tough skin. Fast becoming one of the leading melons for market. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 50c.

ONIONS

Culture—Onions must have a clean and very rich soil. A good loam, previously cultivated for two years is the best. The land should be highly fertilized with well-rotted manure and fertilizers. Fresh stable manure has a tendency to produce soft, unsalable onions. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill or 5 pounds to the acre. Sow in drills 1 foot apart as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Thin plants to three or four inches apart, using rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by sowing seed in hot-beds in February and March and transplanting seedlings to the open ground in rows where they are to mature. Onions require a very high culture, and weeds soon choke them out if permitted to grow. Bottom sets are little Onions, grown the previous year, when set out in the spring they soon form large Onions. If you wish to grow onion sets, use 80 to 90 pounds of seed to the acre, drilled in very thick.

166. LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—This is the most popular standard variety in many States. It is not an early ripening sort, but continues grow-

ing throughout the season and makes very large onions. Though well flattened, the solid onions are thick through. The outer skin is a deep, rich, purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinged with pinkish rose. Keeps well for late markets. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

167. EXTRA EARLY RED—Smaller than Red Wethersfield, matures in ten days less time. Mild flavor; color a deep, rich red, grain fine and close; the onion is solid and heavy. Well adapted to the early market. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

168. AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Uniform in size and shape, hard and solid. Ripens early, and never makes scallions. Medium size, round, with skin of a deep amber brown; flesh mild and agreeable. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

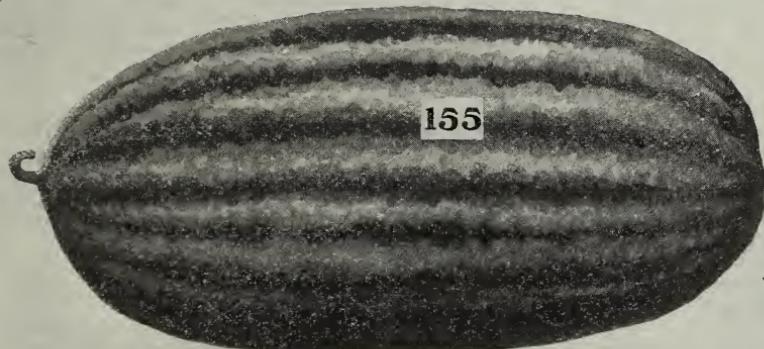
169. YELLOW DANVERS—Flattened; reliable for bottoming and large yield. Flesh white, fine grained and mild. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

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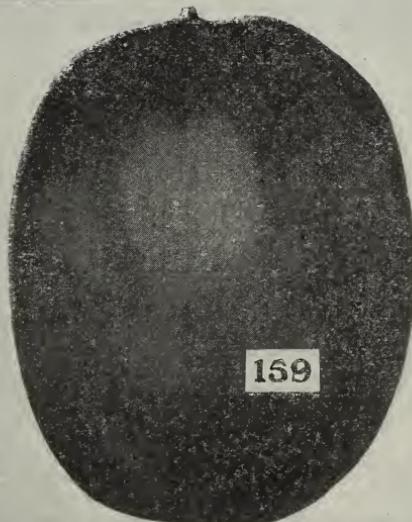
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Onions

(CONTINUED)

170. YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—This improved variety is pronounced by onion growers the very best strain of Danvers in cultivation. It is the earliest yellow-globe variety, large in size, uniformly perfect in shape, and one of the largest croppers from seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

171. AILSA CRAIG—A splendid English variety of immense size, bulbs frequently weighing two pounds each. They are oval in shape and of a pale straw color, flavor exceedingly mild and delicate. In competition with other varieties at the English shows it won more prizes than any other variety introduced. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 85c, pound \$3.25.

172. PRIZE TAKER—One of the finest varieties for the American climate; grows to an immense size; of handsome, globe shape; skin pale straw-color; flesh sparkling white, of delicate and mild flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

173. YELLOW DUTCH OR STRAUSBURG—The great set onion. The sets grow round, plump and bright. Large onions flattened; flesh pure white, mild flavor and an excellent keeper; skin bright yellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

174. SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—Like the well-known White Globe, except color of skin. This is more perfectly globe-shaped than the Globe Danvers, but not so early; an excellent keeper. A heavy cropper; handsome in appearance and of large size. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

175. EL PASO—Grows to a large size. The skin and flesh are white. It is of mild flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 65c, pound \$2.50.

176. MAMMOTH SILVER KING—The flesh has a particularly mild flavor. No other white onion attains such a mammoth size. Bulbs are of attractive shape, flattened, but thick. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.75.

177. WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVER SKIN—Medium size, flat, very early, good keeper, fine grained, mild and delicate. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 65c, pound \$2.25.

178. SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—The large bulb is beautiful and symmetrical with clear, white skin; flesh firm, fine grained and mild to the taste. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

LEEK

Culture—A hardy species of onion, sown in drills or broadcast. When 6 inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 to 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews.

335. LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—Largely grown for fall and winter use. It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging 2 inches through by 10 inches long, blanching beautifully white and of fine, mild flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

ONION SETS

Onion sets should be planted as early as the ground is in condition to work, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, with the sets 2 inches apart in rows. Green onions for bunching come in very early, while the crop of large bulbs mature very much earlier than if planted from seed.

	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Yellow Bottom Sets	10c	45c
White Bottom Sets	10c	45c
Red Bottom Sets	10c	45c

You will notice that we are quoting Onion Sets by the pound instead of pints and quarts. One pound of Onion Sets contains about the same quantity as the liquid quart.

PARSLEY AND PARSNIPS

PARSLEY

Culture—Soak the seed in warm water for several hours, and sow in border or frame; thin the row or transplant to another bed. If to be carried late into the fall, set eight inches apart both ways, and cover with litter. It will go through the winter with moderate protection. Use one ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill. Make open ground sowing in April.

179. DOUBLE CURLED—Compact, very curly and finely cut; bright-green color. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

180. EMERALD—Leaves tender, beautifully crimped, handsome green color. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, pound \$1.50.

181. MOSS CURLED—A choice selected strain with beautifully crimped and curled bright-green

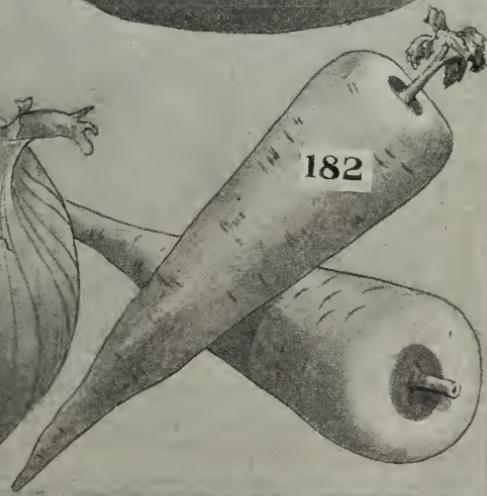
leaves. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c, lb. \$1.50.

PARSNIPS

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart. Only rich soil should be used and the ground should be thoroughly and deeply cultivated before sowing seed. Thin to 6 or 8 inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently to keep the weeds down.

182. IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN—A fine strain of Hollow Crown parsnip. The roots do not grow quite as long as the old variety, are of larger diameter and more easily gathered. Is a heavy cropper; the roots are very smooth, flesh fine grained and excellent quality. The best variety for market or home garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c,

The prices named herein are NET cost at WICHITA. If you desire shipment by mail, add postage at the rate of 8 cents per pound. We pay postage on all ounce and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound orders.



PEAS

Culture—The Pea is hardy and endures cold well, either in or above the ground. It is best to sow the earliest varieties as soon as possible, in warm light soil, prepared the previous autumn or winter. The main crop may be sown about two weeks later and on somewhat heavier soil. Sow Peas in drills about 2 to 3 inches deep, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. In garden culture sow in double rows 10 inches apart. 1 pound will sow 40 feet of drill. Avoid fresh manure or very rich soil or too rank vine growth will result.

The crop of peas in 1911 proved to be the smallest yield harvested during the past twenty years. Prices are somewhat higher than usual and it will be impossible to supply some varieties unless orders are received at early date.

Extra Early Sorts

183. **ALASKA**—The earliest of all the extra early sorts; vines about 2 feet high. The pod is about 3 inches long, well filled with uniformly round peas. Very profitable as an early market pea. The seed when matured is of a bluish color. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

184. **FIRST AND BEST**—Very early and prolific; the standard variety. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

185. **RURAL NEW YORKER**—Very early, prolific, uniform in ripening. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

186. **ROSS BROTHERS EXTRA EARLY**—Good cropper and a satisfactory sort for market purpose. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

187. **SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR** (New)—As early as American Wonder, with much larger pods, and more prolific. Height 1 foot. Pound 25c, 10 pounds \$2.00.

188. **GRADUS**—This popular, large podded wrinkled pea of the finest quality, matures pods only two or three days later than the small-podded round-seeded extra earlies. The vine has heavy stems with light green leaves, and grows three feet high. Produces uniformly large pods, measuring four to four and a half inches in length, nearly round well filled with very large handsome peas of the finest flavor. Pound 25c, 10 pounds \$2.25.

189. **AMERICAN WONDER**—A very fine extra early wrinkled variety for the private garden. Quite productive, flavor and quality excellent; height 10 inches. Pound 25c, 10 pounds \$1.85.

190. **NOTTS' EXCELSIOR**—An improvement on American Wonder, being as early, with pods decidedly longer and many more of them to the plant. Height 10 to 12 inches. Pound 25c, 10 pounds \$1.85.

191. **MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM**—Very early, prolific and of good flavor. Height about 15 inches. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.50.

192. **EXTRA EARLY PREMIUM GEM**—A fine early wrinkled pea, with vine about 15 inches high; the pods are long and produced in abundance. It is an improvement on Little Gem, wrinkled peas. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.65.

Second Early Sorts

193. **IMPROVED STRATEGEM**—An excellent wrinkled pea with sturdy vine, growing from 20 to 24 inches high. It is vigorous and productive. The pods are of extra large size, often measuring five inches in length, always well filled. Splendid flavor. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.60.

194. **BLISS EVER BEARING**—A splendid wrinkled pea 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of good quality and flavor. Its season is medium to late. It does not require sticks. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.60.

195. **BLISS ABUNDANCE**—A wrinkled pea of sturdy growth reaching a height of only 15 to 18 inches. Remarkable for its tendency to branch at roots, forming a veritable bush; prolific bearer. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.60.

196. **CARTER'S DAISY OR DWARF TELEPHONE**—One of the best second early sorts; pods frequently five inches in length and contain nine to ten peas. Of splendid flavor; height about 18 inches. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.75.

197. **TELEPHONE**—This is a fine wrinkled pea, growing about four feet in height. The peas are large and of a pale-green color, and possess a superior sugary flavor. Is a medium late variety, robust in habit of growth, and a great bearer. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.75.

198. **MCLEAN'S ADVANCER**—A fine wrinkled sort, valuable for all purposes. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.65.

Late Varieties

199. **CHAMPION OF ENGLAND**—A handsome variety, popular everywhere; one of the richest and best flavored green wrinkled peas. About five feet in height. Pound 15c, 10 pounds \$1.25.

200. **DWARF CHAMPION**—Improved, very prolific; peas large and of fine flavor. Height about 2 feet. Pound 20c, 10 pounds \$1.60.

201. **BLACKEYE MARROWFAT**—An old and still widely popular kind; grown extensively. Height 4 to 5 feet; very hardy and productive. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 75c.

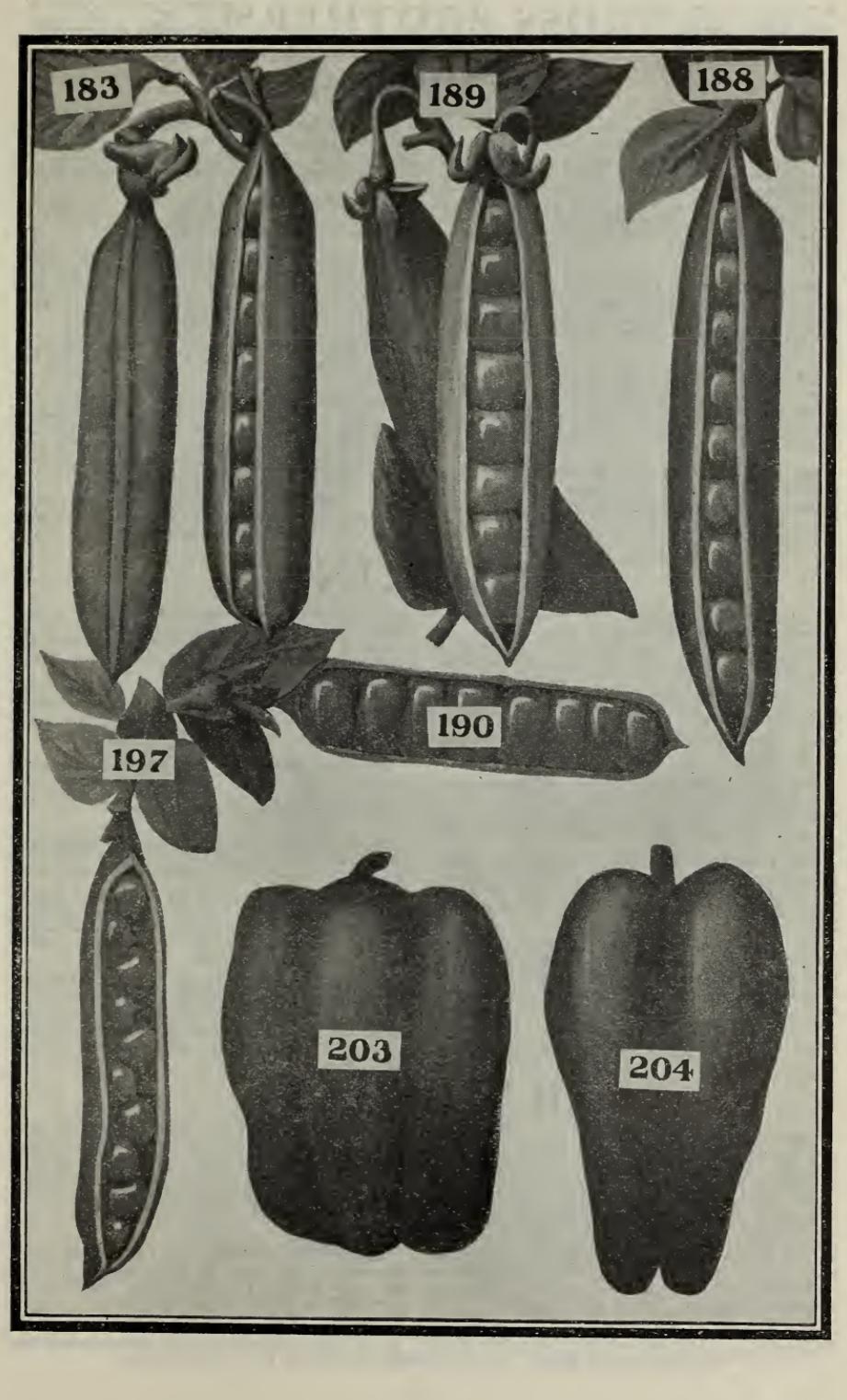
202. **WHITE MARROWFAT**—A smooth pea, growing 3 to 4 feet high, depending upon soil and weather. An old favorite; very productive. Pound 10c, 10 pounds 75c.

Write for Price on Peas in Larger Quantities

You will notice that we are quoting Peas by the pound instead of pints and quarts. One pound of Peas contains almost the same quantity as the liquid measure.

Cow or Field Peas

are a money making crop. Every careful farmer should plant more largely each year, thus insuring increased soil fertility and larger yields of other grain crops that follow on the same land. Description and Varieties will be found on page 62.



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PEPPERS

Culture—The Pepper plant is tender and should be started under glass. Warm moist soil is best, with plenty of well-rotted manure plowed under. The plants should be set $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Sow seed in hot-beds in March, the plants may be transplanted into small pots and then when the ground is warm the Peppers will make rapid growth, after they are set out in open ground.

203. CHINESE GIANT—The mildest and largest red pepper; early and productive of uniformly large fruits; very meaty, having but few seeds. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.25, pound \$4.50.

204. RUBY KING—Very large, the fruits are fine—5 to 6 inches long, by 3 to 4 inches broad. Remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, having no fiery taste. The most popular variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

205. LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—Very large, average nearly 4 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. Bright-red at maturity; entirely mild; heavy producer. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.25.

206. GOLDEN DAWN OR QUEEN—Of a beautiful golden-yellow, with very mild, sweet-flavored flesh. Resembles the Bell in shape. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.25.

207. CELESTIAL—Creamy white to scarlet; ornamental and prolific. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

208. LONG RED CAYENNE—Pods small, long and tapering; coral red when ripe, very hot and strong, best kind for seasoning pickles; the Cayenne Pepper of Commerce. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

209. PROCOPPS' GIANT—A mammoth brilliant-red pepper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, pound \$2.25.

210. RED CHILI—The conical shaped fruits are three to four inches long, of bright-red color, and borne in great profusion. The flesh in character is very sharp and pungent. A standard household variety of pepper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.25.

211. TABACOS—Excessively hot in flavor. A small pepper about one inch long. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 25c, ounce 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.40, pound \$5.00.

PUMPKINS

Culture—The Pumpkin under good care bears abundantly, and furnishes a great amount of palatable food for cows, pigs, etc. Several of the fine flesh varieties are also used for culinary purposes. They may be grown as a field crop. Plant in hills 8 feet apart each way, and any time after the first of May. Avoid planting near other vine crops, as they will hybridize and damage that crop. One ounce will plant about 25 hills; 4 pounds to the acre.

212. JAPANESE PIE—A high quality pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is very thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

213. TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Medium size, pear-shape, slightly ribbed; color creamy-white, sometimes slightly striped with green; a good keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

214. KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—It frequently attains a diameter of more than four feet. The flesh and skin are golden-yellow, and notwithstanding its enormous size, it makes a good table pumpkin. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

215. SUGAR—A handsome and productive

small pumpkin, averaging about 8 inches in diameter, round, flattened; skin orange; flesh deep-yellow, fine grained and very sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 60c.

216. CONNECTICUT FIELD—A productive, large orange-colored, field pumpkin. Usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 40c.

217. BIG TOM—The skin and flesh are of a deep rich orange color. It is profitable for stock feeding, and suitable for table use. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

218. CUSHAW—Also known as Crook-neck. One of the widely popular varieties for table use. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

219. LARGE CHEESE—A large, round, flattened pumpkin, with broad ribs; color creamy-huff. The flesh is yellow, thick and tender; good for table use as well as stock. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

220. MAMMOTH TOURS OR JUMBO—Of enormous size, often weighing 150 pounds; very productive, flesh salmon color, good keeper, desirable for cooking purposes or for stock feeding. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

RADISHES

Culture—Good ventilation is necessary when grown under glass. Seed may be sown in hot-beds in January or February, plants should be thinned to 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows. Sow in the open ground in March, April and May in succession 10 days apart, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart. After the middle of June the demand is usually light. Use a light, rich soil, as a crisp Radish cannot be grown in heavy soil. Radishes may also be sown during August and first half of September in open ground and early in October in frames or hot-beds. Sow 8 to 10 pounds of seed

to the acre; 1 ounce will plant 100 feet of drill. Radishes will mature in from three to four weeks and should be eaten when quite small, it is a mistake to let them grow too long or too large, because they become pithy and tough and unfit for table use.

222. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A good standard scarlet radish for general use. It is of very quick growth and desirable size. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

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Radishes

(CONTINUED)

221. NE-PLUS-ULTRA—By far the smallest topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep red, with very crisp, tender, white flesh. Is best variety for forcing, as it will mature in 18 to 21 days and the tops are so small that a large number can be grown in a single bed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

223. IMPROVED WHITE BOX—Is of superior quality, being very handsome and early, with few and short leaves; enabling growers to raise at least one-third more in the same space. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

224. EARLY DARK RED TURNIP—Crisp; very early. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 65c.

225. VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE—Fine for forcing; very dark, scarlet color. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

226. CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE—Double the size of the above, never grows pithy. Equally suitable for forcing or outdoors; flesh tender and crisp. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound 90c.

227. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIP—Very popular for forcing. A type of Extra Early Scarlet Turnip, of about the same size. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

228. EARLY WHITE TURNIP—Both skin and flesh of pure white, it does not become pithy. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

229. WHITE OLIVE SHAPED—Oval, very tender and excellent. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; fine for open ground or forcing. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

230. FRENCH BREAKFAST—A favorite; oval-shaped, bright-scarlet radish, with white tip; fine for either open ground or forcing. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

231. LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP—Early very short top, splendid shape and color, fine keeper, best for market. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

232. LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET WHITE TIP—The brightest and handsomest scarlet radish grown. It is fit for use in 25 days from time of sowing, remains in good condition until fully grown; tops small. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, pound 60c.

233. CINCINNATI MARKET—(Glass)—Of the long scarlet type; brilliant scarlet; flesh crisp, brittle and very fine quality; tops small. Excellent for market purposes. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 65c.

234. CHARTIER—A distinct variety. Color red at top, shading to pink in the middle and passing to pure white at the tip. It attains a large size before becoming unfit for use. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

235. ICICLE—Long, slender, pure-white, the earliest and finest long, white radish. It is ready for use fully as early as the long Scarlet Short Top with less foliage; most desirable for forcing. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 65c.

236. LADY FINGER OR LONG WHITE VIENNA—Beautiful in shape; skin and flesh snow white; crisp and tender in summer. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 60c.

237. WHITE STRASBURG—This variety is one of the popular summer kinds. Both skin and flesh are pure white. Remains tender longer than any other variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

Winter Varieties

238. CHINA ROSE WINTER—One of the very best for fall and winter use; bright-rose color; flesh white and firm, and of superior quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

239. CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER—Is really a Chinese radish. Grown largely in California; 8 to 10 inches long, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Flesh white, solid and of excellent flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

240. ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER—This is a large black-skinned radish, flesh white and firm, a good keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

241. LONG BLACK SPANISH WINTER—Like the above, but the roots are longer and somewhat milder in flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 70c.

RHUBARB

Culture—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine rich sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frames covered at night and cold days so that the soil will not freeze. Use the sprinkler daily, being careful not to apply an excess of water at any time, and in 6 or 8 weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil and set in rows 12 inches apart each way. Transplant again early the next spring to permanent location, setting roots 4 to 5 feet apart each way in rich soil. Rhubarb is ready to use the second year from seed. Should a family wish a few plants the best plan to follow is to buy two year old roots. Plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, carefully cultivate and keep the weeds down. A crop may be had after one season and it will cost less money and work than by starting with seed. Rhubarb is a gross feeder and will make good use of strong manure, either fresh or

well-rotted. Top-dress liberally in the fall and spade the manure into the ground in the spring. Pull stalks as long as demand continues.

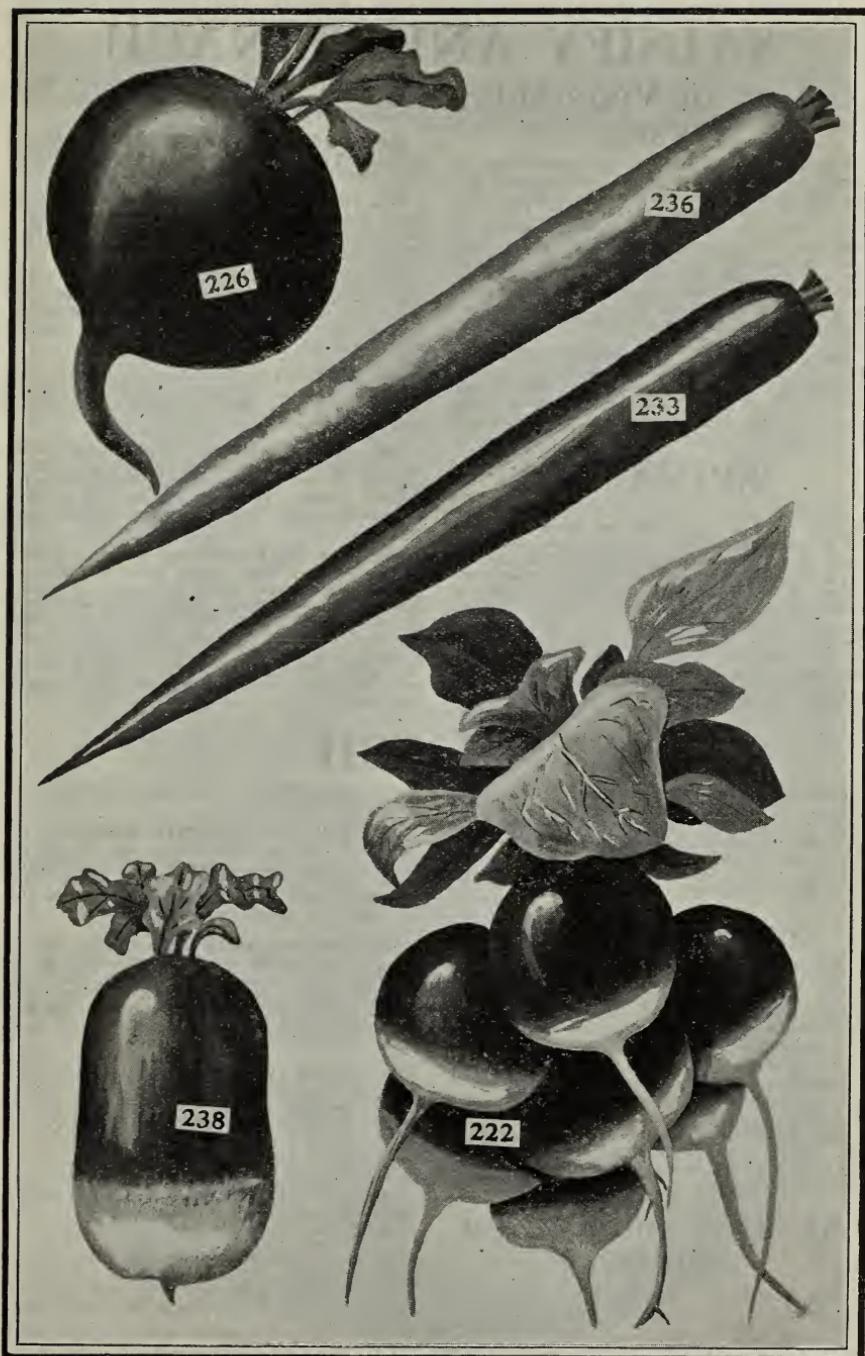
242. VICTORIA—A very large, thick red-stalked, late variety of fine quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound 1.25.

243. LINNAEUS—An early variety, stalks green, large and tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

Rhubarb Plants

We will be in position to supply Rhubarb Roots during the month of March, and will be pleased to quote prices upon receipt of inquiry. Please state quantity you wish to purchase.

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SALSIFY AND SPINACH

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Culture—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart and one inch deep. After plants are up 3 inches high, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Cultivate about the same as for carrots, being certain to keep the weeds down. The roots may be used from the rows as wanted and will carry through the winter if left standing in rows. This vegetable can be served in a number of different ways, as soup, fried, or mashed like potatoes or turnips, and the flavor is like that of an oyster.

244. MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—The largest and most profitable Salsify now in cultivation. Roots heavy, of agreeable flavor, white in color and a satisfactory sort in every way. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, pound \$1.40.

SPINACH

Culture—Sow early in spring, in drills 1 foot apart, 8 to 10 pounds to the acre, every two weeks for a succession. Thin so that each plant will have about 4 inches space for developing. If sown broadcast use 12 to 15 pounds per acre; one ounce of seed to 200 feet of drill. If sown in drills, cultivate and keep down weeds. It costs no more to produce Spinach in the winter than in the summer as it is not so liable to shoot to seed in cold weather. For fall use sow in August, and winter crop sow in September, covering that which is left out over winter with straw, if the weather becomes quite cold.

SQUASH

Culture—The culture is about the same as melons. Make the ground very rich, a good sand loam is best. The Squashes are tender and the seed should not be planted until warm weather. Allow 4x4 feet for the hills of the bush sort, and 8x8 feet or more for the running kinds. Thin to three plants to the hill.

Summer Squash

251. EARLY WHITE BUSH OR PATTY PAN—The well known summer variety; grown extensively for shipping. Color white; the flesh is tender and delicate. Of dwarf habits, hardy and productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

252. EARLY YELLOW BUSH—Similar to White Bush in every way except color and markings. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

253. SUMMER CROOKNECK—A bush variety, early and prolific; surface deep-yellow densely warted; quality and flavor good. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

Autumn and Winter Squash

254. HUBBARD—The standard winter squash; no better variety grown. Flesh fine grained, dry;

245. BLOOMSDALE—The hardest, large savoy-curved, crumpled, thick leaves. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 12c, pound 30c.

246. NORFOLK SAVOY LEAVED—Large, fleshy, dark-green leaves, closely crumpled. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 12c, pound 30c.

247. THICK LEAVED—Produces large, thick, broad, green, crumpled leaves of fine quality; very slow in running to seed. One of the best market sorts. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 12c, pound 30c.

248. VICTORIA—Very heavy, broad, deep-green leaves. It stands in prime condition long after other varieties have bolted to seed, rendering it especially valuable for spring sowing and summer use. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15c, pound 40c.

249. ROUND LEAF—A hardy and good sort, especially desirable for early spring sowing; leaves large, round, thick, fleshy. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 12c, pound 30c.

250. LONG STANDING—Leaves large, thick, and crimped, with a fleshy appearance. Hardy and one of the best kinds for either spring or autumn sowing. Does not run to seed as early as other varieties. Ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 12c, pound 30c.

363. NEW ZEALAND—This is not a spinach of the ordinary kind, but a plant of branching growth. One single plant will grow to dimensions of six feet across, producing an abundance of thick, fleshy, juicy stems and leaves, which make an excellent Spinach. The flavor is particularly fine, and the fact that it does very well throughout the hottest summer, makes it all the more desirable. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

and of excellent flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

255. CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—This sort has some points not seen in the old Hubbard, the shell having a dark-green almost black color. Is also distinguished by a dense covering of knots (warts). $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

256. GOLDEN HUBBARD—It is a distinct sort; of the general shape and character of the Hubbard, but is somewhat smaller, earlier to mature. Skin a rich orange-red color instead of the dark, olive green of the Hubbard. The flesh is deep orange and of splendid quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

257. ESSEX HYBRID—Flesh thick and solid, of a yellowish or pinkish color; seed cavity small. Flavor excellent, flesh being fine grained and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, lb. \$1.00.

258. SIBLEY—Shell very hard, of good keeping and shipping qualities. Flesh is solid and thick, a bright orange color, and of choice quality; flavor rich and sweet. Ripens early. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

259. FORDHOOK—It ripens early, is of splendid quality. Can be stored all through the winter. It is prolific with very hard rind. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 35c, pound \$1.25.

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Squash

(CONTINUED)

260. BOSTON MARROW—This variety is popular for autumn and winter use; its color is a bright orange; flesh yellow, rich and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

261. GIANT CROOKNECK—This strain is

equally as early as the common small-fruited variety and much larger. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

262. MAMMOTH CHILI—The best of all large squashes. Flesh rich and of fine flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c, pound \$1.00.

263. MAMMOTH WHALE—The skin is of dark-olive green with slight stripes of lighter tinge: flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange-yellow. Excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, pound \$1.25.

TOMATOES

Culture—Sow seed in a box or hot-bed early and transplant at least once to get a strong root growth. When danger of frost is over set in open ground three to five feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly. Fruit may be had several days earlier by transplanting into small pots and then setting out the entire contents as soon as ground is warm. The varieties of Tomatoes described in this seed book comprise the very best kinds known to the trade and none are included that do not possess some merit.

264. LIVINGSTON'S NEW CORELESS—In shape it is almost round, being of about the same diameter each way as shown in our illustration. The depression at the stem end has been almost eliminated, making it the most profitable variety for canning, owing to a very small amount of waste. A good slicing variety, the seed cells being surrounded by bright-red, heavy, meaty and delicious flesh, which is slightly more acid than the Livingston's Globe. The strong outside and inner walls of flesh of the Livingston's Coreless render it a very firm fruit and one of the best for long distance hauling or shipping. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 25c, ounce 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.25, pound \$4.50.

265. EARLIANA—The very earliest large tomato. Is fully a week ahead of all others. The plants are strong and of vigorous growth, sets its fruit freely. The fruit is not only remarkable for earliness, but for its large size, perfect form, bright-red color and delicious flavor. It ripens clear to the stem and does not crack. It is solid, equal in that respect to the best medium and late sorts. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.10, pound \$4.00.

266. CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—About ten days later than Sparks Earliana of more robust growth; the foliage does not blight. Fruits of good size, very solid and deep through; color bright-scarlet. Ripens right up to the stem without cracking. The thick flesh is bright-scarlet, very solid, with comparatively few seeds and of fine, sweet flavor; skin thin; a good shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 90c, pound \$3.25.

267. FORDHOOK FANCY—A new bush, or erect growing kind, with potato shaped leaves; small, smooth, purplish-red fruit, borne close to stalk. Very early. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.00, pound \$3.75.

268. DWARF STONE—In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits are produced in clusters of three to five, and as the growth is close jointed, each plant produces a large number. The tomatoes are of large size for dwarf kind; are bright-scarlet, very smooth, firm and solid. The walls of flesh are thick, with a solid meaty center, no hard core. The quality is fine. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 90c, pound \$3.00.

269. DWARF CHAMPION—This tomato owes its wide popularity to its stiff, vigorous, upright

growth, with fruit well above the soil, and to the earliness with which it reaches maturity. In the color the fruit is purplish-pink, and it is always round, smooth and symmetrical; size medium; table quality superior; a good shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 85c, pound \$3.00.

270. QUARTER CENTURY—Similar to Dwarf Champion more compact grower; set two feet apart in rows. The fruits are larger and heavier than Dwarf Champion. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.25.

271. FORDHOOK FIRST—A splendid variety; plants of strong running growth; fruit two to three inches in diameter, very smooth, and free from cracks, quite deep through and richly colored, deep purple. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 85c, pound \$3.00.

272. KANSAS STANDARD—This tomato belongs to the potato leaved section; makes rapid vigorous growth, with strong heavy stalks which stand up well. The fruit is a bright, glossy red color and is produced in clusters of four or five tomatoes. In shape the fruit is round slightly flattened; ripens clear to the stem, perfectly smooth, has very few seeds, meat thick and firm, has most excellent flavor, is of good size and very early. Set plants two feet apart in rows three feet apart. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, ounce 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.00, pound \$3.50.

273. NEW STONE—This tomato is recognized by market gardeners as one of the best of all the standard sorts; color is a desirable bright-red, the fruit is of large size, perfectly smooth, and the best table quality. It is a famous main crop tomato in many sections, both North and South, and is much used for canning. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

274. IMPROVED ACME—A fine solid, smooth, early variety, medium size; red with purplish tinge. It is quite popular as an all around tomato. Has good shipping qualities. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

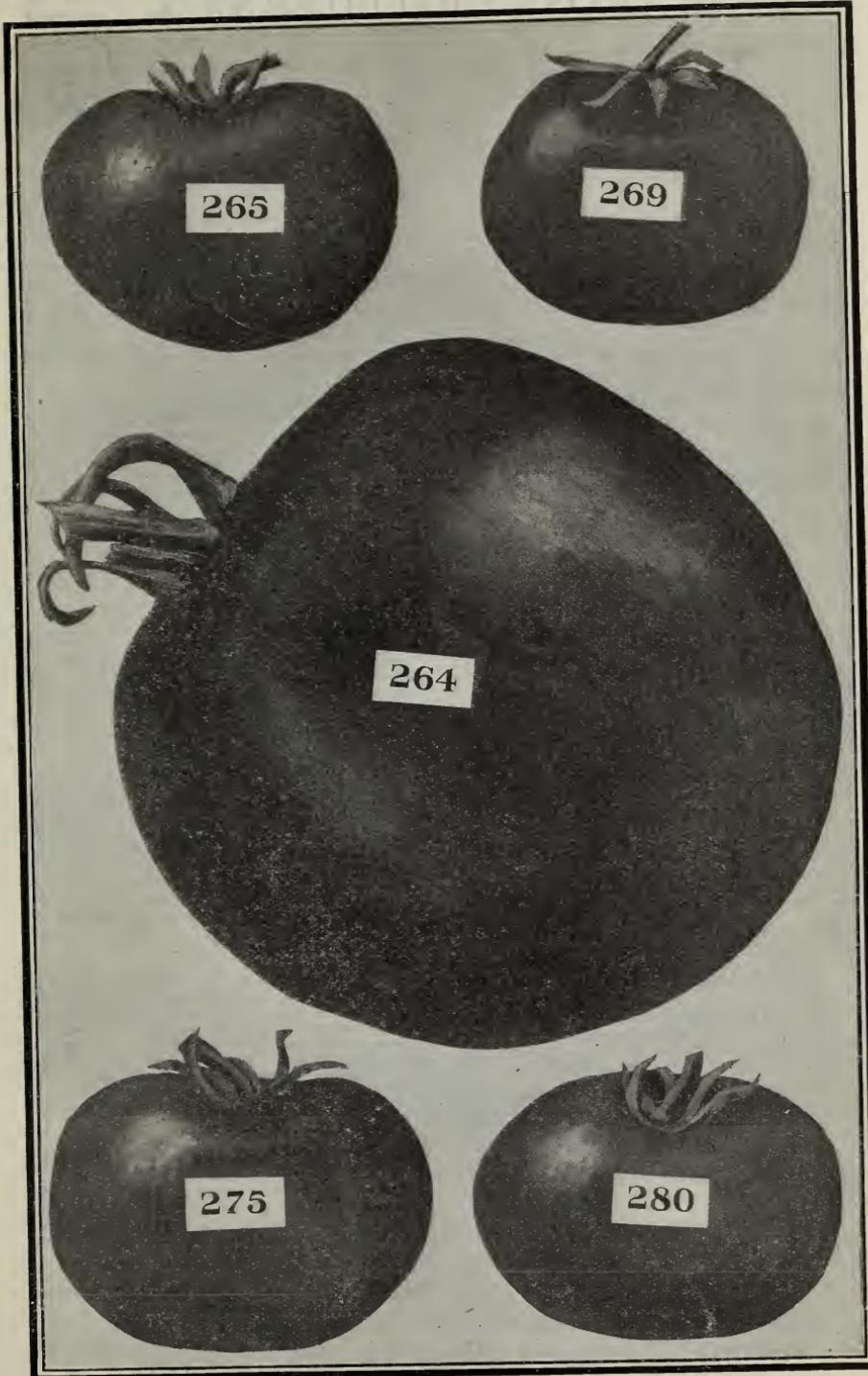
275. FAVORITE—Very prolific; ripens early and evenly, and does not crack; color rich dark-red, flesh very firm and of good flavor. Has but few seeds; a good shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

276. PERFECTION—Fruit deep-red, of good size, smooth and solid. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

277. CRIMSON CUSHION—Of large size, smooth, almost seedless and solid as beef-steak; a continuous bearer until frost. Color rich, crimson-scarlet; quality meaty and superb. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 90c, pound \$3.25.

278. MAGNUS—Of the same color as Acme, but the fruit is thicker, heavier and more solid. It is medium early, of perfect form, large and attractive. Ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem. A heavy cropper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

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Tomatoes

(CONTINUED)

279. IMPROVED TROPHY—A standard late variety; fruit large, flesh deep-red, and generally smooth, very solid and of excellent flavor. Fine for canning. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

280. MATCHLESS—The color is a rich cardinal red, the skin is tough, does not crack. Unsurpassed for market or for table use. The plant is a strong grower and very productive, the fruit free from core, and the seed spaces are small. It is a valuable main crop sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.25.

281. BEAUTY—A favorite for either home market or shipping purposes. Hardy, productive, large size, always smooth, glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

282. IGNOTUM—Smooth, solid, bright-red, uniformly large. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

283. PONDEROSA—The fruit ripens quite

early and continues fruiting until late in the season, of immense size; frequently weighing from two to four pounds; solid, meaty, almost seedless and of sub-acid flavor, particularly desirable for the home garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.00, pound \$3.50.

284. GOLDEN QUEEN—Solid, smooth, large in size, and ripens early. Makes a handsome, rich preserve. Its flavor is most delicate, the flesh fine grained and tender; desirable for home use. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c, pound \$2.00.

285. PEAR SHAPED YELLOW—True pear-shaped, small, color a beautiful yellow. Used for preserves and for making tomato figs. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

286. PEAR SHAPED RED—Same as above except the color is a bright-red. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

287. YELLOW CHERRY—A small variety, size and shape of a Cherry, desirable for pickling. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

288. GROUND CHERRY OR HUSK—This is very fine for preserves. Immensely productive, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c, pound \$2.50.

TURNIPS

Culture—The soil for turnips should be rich and mellow. Sow in drills from 12 to 18 inches apart and 1½ inches deep, or sow broadcast; much larger crops of turnips can be obtained by drill culture. In this latitude, for main crop, the seed may be sown during August and the first part of September. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, 2 pounds to the acre. Turnips are chiefly grown for autumn cropping, because ordinarily they thrive better in cool weather, during the hot months they are apt to run to leaf and make seed rather than bulbs. These hot weather tendencies of the turnip family have been overcome in a very few varieties, and among these the very best are the Extra Early Milans, which are especially suited for spring planting, and should be planted as soon as the ground can be cultivated in the spring.

289. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—The earliest turnip in cultivation, pure white, excellent flavor makes rapid growth; great market favorite. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

290. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—Very early; flat, smooth, medium size, with bright-purple top and few leaves. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

291. EARLY WHITE DUTCH—Smooth, flat, early, white, makes quick growth, excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

292. PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF—The best table and stock turnip for fall planting. It is white below, with bright, purple top; flesh white; a good cropper and keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 45c.

293. PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—A large rapid growing sort with globular roots. Flesh white, of high quality; skin is white with purple top. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, lb. 50c.

294. GOLDEN BALL—Very fine texture, the sweetest and most delicious of the yellow flesh varieties; is of medium size, and makes rapid growth, matures early and keeps well. A *superior table variety*. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, pound 50c.

295. AMBER GLOBE—One of the best varieties either for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, grows to a very large size. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

296. YELLOW ABERDEEN—This is a fine turnip for cattle feeding. It attains a large size; is solid, nutritious, a good keeper, and can be recommended in every respect. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

297. COWHORN—Is an excellent variety, delicate and good flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown and in shape is long like the carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

Rutabagas or Swedes

298. IMPROVED PURPLE TOP—This old standard variety is of fine quality and is largely grown. Keeps perfectly, is hardy, productive, sweet, solid. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20c, pound 50c.

Turnips are an excellent winter food for stock and poultry.

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Seed Potatoes and Vegetable Plants

Irish Potatoes

Culture—To secure best results in growing Potatoes it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Use a rich soil and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the sets 1 foot apart in the rows. A complete Potato Fertilizer sown into the rows will aid in harvesting the crop at an earlier date, and usually shows an increased yield. Some growers who wish to harvest a very early crop sprout the Potatoes before planting, by cutting the Potatoes into pieces of desirable size and placing them in a warm, light room for three or four weeks before planting in the open ground. If weather is favorable the shoots will start out strong and vigorous and as soon as the plants have sent out roots they grow more rapidly than freshly cut Potatoes. Most growers use from 8 to 9 bushels Potatoes to the acre when planting in 3 foot rows.

On account of market fluctuations we are unable to name exact prices. Will be pleased to have you write during the month of February or later, will then quote price for prompt or future shipment.

299. TRIUMPH—Very early. Tubers are of medium size; round and uniform in shape with but few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its beauty, productiveness and fine quality make it one of the best extra early market varieties, especially for the South.

300. EARLY OHIO—Our stock of this variety is grown in the Red River Valley of the North. The best variety for the Western States, and its superior has not been introduced to date. Is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other white potato.

301. EARLY ROSE—Medium early. Skin flesh color, flesh white; upright, strong vines.

Sweet Potatoes

Standard weight of sweet potatoes, 50 pounds per bushel.

MULKEY'S GOLDEN—Is a new variety carefully bred up for a number of years, and is

now quite thorough-bred. In outward appearance it very much resembles the Yellow Jersey, but is much larger and a heavier producer, making it more profitable to grow. This fine new sweet potato is very smooth and attractive in appearance, and of very regular shape. In quality it is just as fine as in appearance. Wherever it is put on the market it takes first place. People who have used it invariably call again for "Mulkey's Golden." The shape is quite oval, or somewhat pear shape; outside color very rich yellow; inside color yellow mixed with red, turning golden-yellow when cooked. Very sweet and rich. The favorite of all who have used it.

SOUTHERN QUEEN—Early, improvement on the white yam, very large size.

YELLOW NANSEMOND—Standard variety for main crop, good keeper, fine flavor.

RED NANSEMOND—The best red sweet potato.

YELLOW JERSEY—Similar to above, shorter and thicker in size.

RED BERMUDA—Extra large size, pale red, good yielder, but poor keeper.

BLACK SPANISH—Late variety; of dark red color, good keeper of fine quality.

Prices on above varieties: Pound 5c, 10 pounds 45c, 25 pounds \$1.00. Ask for price in larger quantity.

Sweet Potato Plants

Will be in position to furnish plants between April 15th and May 1st. Will be ready to name prices four to five days before time mentioned. In writing, be sure to state quantity of plants you wish, also the varieties you prefer.

During the season will have plants of the following named Vegetables and Flowers; prices will be quoted upon receipt of your inquiry, stating kind and quantity of plants you wish to purchase.

CABBAGE EGG PLANT CAULIFLOWER
PEPPER CELERY TOMATO
GERANIUMS PANSY GOLDEN GLOW
HARDY PHLOX, VERBENAS, PETUNIAS, etc.

Herbs, Jerusalem Artichokes and Peanuts

Useful Herbs

A few POT HERBS and SWEET HERBS should have a place in every vegetable garden. A very small space in the garden will give all the herbs needed by a family. Culture is very simple, the best way is to make seed bed in the early spring and set the plants out in beds as soon as large enough. As a general rule it is best to cut the herbs when in flower, tie them up in small bunches and hang in the shade to dry.

	Oz.	½-oz.	¼-oz.
302. ANISE.....	10c	5c	
303. BASIL, SWEET.....	20c	10c	
304. CARAWAY.....	10c	5c	
305. CATNIP.....	30c	15c	10c
306. CORIANDER.....	10c	5c	
307. DILL.....	20c	10c	5c
308. FENNEL, SWEET.....	10c	5c	
309. MARJORAM, SWEET.....	20c	10c	
310. ROSEMARY.....	40c	20c	10c
311. RUE.....	15c	10c	
312. SAGE.....	15c	10c	
313. SUMMER SAVORY.....	20c	10c	
314. LAVENDER.....	20c	10c	
315. THYME.....	50c	25c	15c

Jerusalem Artichokes

A well known vegetable produced from tubers like potatoes, which they resemble. Excellent food for hogs. Give best results in light, rich soil. Plant like potatoes and as early as the ground will permit; can remain in ground all winter as freezing does not injure feeding value. Ask for price.

Peanuts

The Peanut thrives and produces best crops in a light, sandy fertile soil with a good clay sub-soil. It has long tap roots which extend deep into the earth, thus drawing nutriment that is beyond the reach of many of our cultivated crops. The soil should be deep and mellow, and well broken up for planting as soon as frosts are over—May is a good time. They should be shelled and planted two in a hill, with the hills 2 feet apart, rows 3½ feet apart; cover the nuts 2 or 3 inches deep. When they come up thin to two plants in a hill, if some vacant places transplant. Pound 15c, 2 pounds for 25c, postage extra.

FLOWER SEEDS



Have endeavored to list only, the best sorts of each general family, and feel confident that each kind will prove to your satisfaction. Flowers add to the content of each member of your family and are well worth the outlay of money, time and labor expended on them.

Culture—A common mistake in sowing flower seeds is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to a depth of the thickness of the seeds, like Zinnias, etc., half an inch is alright. Such fine seeds as Portulaca need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board. Always press the earth

down firmly after sowing flower seeds, else there is danger of drying before the roots secure a firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the harder annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide support for such plants as require it. The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which are not available if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

SWEET PEAS

This splendid flower is so well known that it is not necessary to enter into detail of description. A deep, rich, moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas. They are usually grown in double rows with a wire support between. For each double row make the drills about 5 inches deep, and 10 inches apart. Sow plentifully, covering about 2 inches deep, and by degrees, as the vines grow up, fill the trenches with soil and thin plants to about 6 inches apart. Sowing should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared; frost does not hurt the little seedlings. A liberal use of bone meal worked into the soil will give excellent results.

Spencer Type Sweet Peas

“Orchid Flowering”

The “Spencers” are the largest and most beautiful of all Sweet Peas—surpassing the older kinds in strong growth, size and form of flowers and continued bloom.

Under favorable conditions the flowers measure up to 2 and sometimes $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; standards open, upright, well rounded out and beautifully waved. Wings large, gracefully poised and usually hide the keel. Three and often four of these queenly blossoms are borne on strong stems 8 to 12 inches in length, contributing to their usefulness as cut flowers for vases, bouquets, etc.

483. PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK—Scarlet standard, deep-rose wings.

484. QUEEN VICTORIA—Primrose and purple.

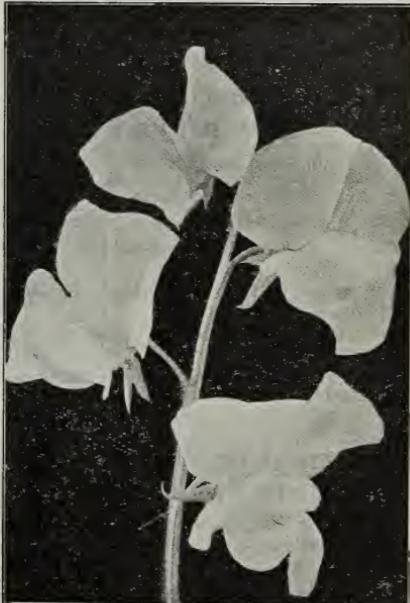
485. RAMONA—Creamy white, shaded pale-pink.

486. DAINTY SPENCER—White, edged with pink.

487. SENATOR SPENCER—Large flower, shaded and striped chocolate on creamy ground.

Any of the above named Spencers at 10c per packet.

488. APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER—Bright rose with primrose wings; very large flowers.



500. ETHEL ROOSEVELT—It is a true waved variety of the largest and most perfect Spencer form. The ground color is a soft, pleasing primrose, or straw color, overlaid with dainty flakes and splashes of blush-crimson. Packet of 10 seeds 15c, 1 doz. pkts. \$1.50.

489. AURORA SPENCER—Very dark rose striped on white ground.

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ROSS BROTHERS

Sweet Peas

(Continued)

490. FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER—Delicate blush, with pink margin.

491. GAIETY SPENCER—Striped carmine on white.

385. GEORGE HERBERT SPENCER—Bright rose-carmine.

386. KING EDWARD VII SPENCER—Crimson-scarlet.

387. HELEN LEWIS SPENCER—Orange.

382. PRIMROSE SPENCER—Light primrose.

492. QUEEN ALEXANDRA SPENCER—Crimson scarlet.

384. TRUE COUNTESS SPENCER—White, suffused with pink.

383. WHITE SPENCER—Large, pure white.

Any of the above varieties at 10c per packet, ounce 20c, 2 ounces 35c.

ROSS BROTHERS SUPERB MIXTURE
This selection comprises the very best varieties of Spencer and Unwin types of Sweet Peas, and on account of the different colors included in this selection, the purchaser will be well pleased with results secured. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c, pound \$1.25.

Waved Sweet Peas of the Unwin Type

The Unwin Sweet Peas have beautifully waved or frilled edges and are very attractive. Below we offer some of the choicest varieties.

493. BLACKBIRD—Very dark violet-maroon.

494. E. J. CASTLE—Rosy-carmine, shaded salmon.

495. NORA UNWIN—Pure white, very large, open form and wavy.

496. MILLIE MASLIN—An unusual shade of rose-crimson.

Any of above varieties at $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 45c, pound \$1.50.

Christmas or Winter Flowering Sweet Peas

We especially recommend this variety of Sweet Peas for forcing and early blooming.

497. A. J. COOK.

498. MONT BLANC—Early white; fine for forcing.

499. CHRISTMAS PINK FORCING—Pink and white.

501. CHRISTMAS WHITE FORCING—Splendid, pure white.

Any of above varieties, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 75c.

"If wanted by mail, add 8 cents per pound."

Grandiflora Type of Sweet Peas

381. ROSS BROTHERS SPLENDID MIXTURE—Of Sweet Peas comprises 50 of the very best varieties. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, 4 ounces 20c, pound 50c.

388. ADMIRATION—Delicate shade rosylavender.

389. APPLE BLOSSOM—Bright rosy-pink.

390. AURORA—Flaked orange-salmon; largest striped.

391. BLACK MICHAEL—Bright shining reddish-maroon.

392. BOLTON'S PINK—Rich salmon-pink.

393. CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES—Standard light maroon; wings light purple.

394. COCCINEA—A beautiful cerise; self colored.

395. COQUETTE—Primrose yellow.

396. DOROTHY TENNANT—Deep rosy mauve, beautiful.

397. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND—Deep claret and indigo blue.

462. EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY—Pink and white.

463. GRAY FRIAR—Purple on white ground.

464. JANET SCOTT—Bright pink.

465. KATHERINE TRACY—A lovely pink.

466. KING EDWARD VII—Bright crimson, self-color.

467. MAJESTIC—Rich deep rose-pink.

468. MODESTY—Most delicate shade of pink.

469. LADY GRISEL HAMILTON—Light lavender-blue.

470. LADY MARY CURRIE—Orange-pink, shaded rosy-lilac.

471. MRS. ECKFORD—Beautifully shaded primrose-yellow.

472. OTHELLO—Deep glossy maroon.

473. PRIMA DONNA—A most lovely shade of soft pink.

474. PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK—Standard scarlet; wings deep rose.

475. RAMONA—White, splashed with pink.

476. ROYAL ROSE—Deep rosy-pink.

477. SADIE BURPEE—White seed, very large, pure white.

478. SADIE BURPEE—Black seed, hardy; large, pure white.

479. SENSATION—White with faint blush.

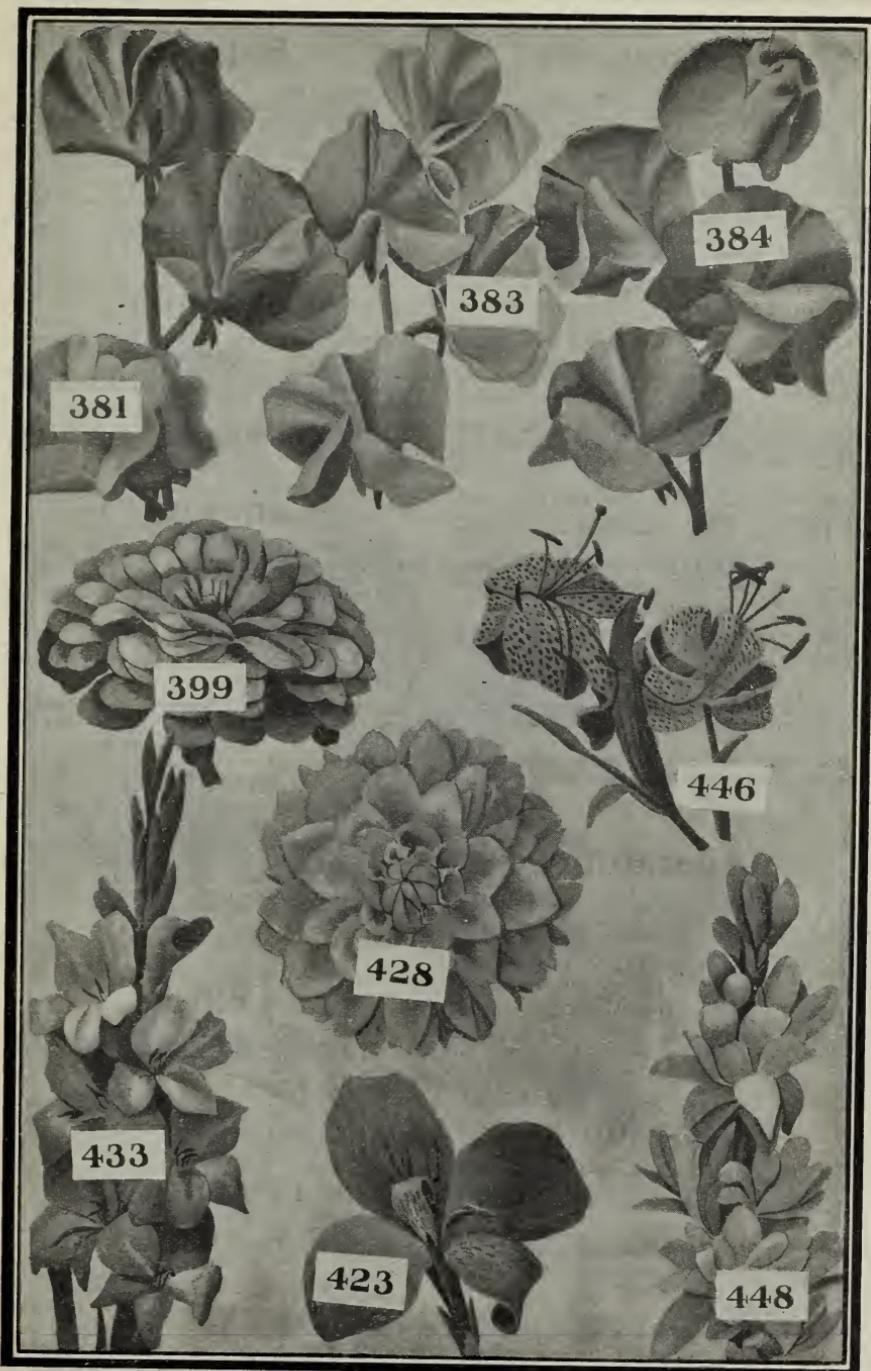
480. SHAHZADA—Dark maroon, shaded purple.

481. STELLA MORSE—Rich primrose, flushed pink.

482. WHITE WONDER—Double-stemmed many-flowered, white.

Any of above varieties at $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c, pound 60c.

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Aster

The Aster is hardy and easily grown. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom in August, September and October. For early flowers sow in March or April in cold-frames, pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep with rich, light soil and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well prepared beds. Small quantities of unslaked lime, or fresh wood ashes, stirred into the surface of the beds, help to keep disease and insects from the roots.

321. QUEEN OF THE MARKET—The best early Aster. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

322. COMET—Very artistic; the outer petals wavy, inner petals curled and twisted; flowers of extraordinary size and beauty. Packet 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 50c, ounce \$1.00.

323. BALL OR JEWEL—Flowers round; desirable for cutting, long stems. Packet 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 50c, ounce \$1.00.

324. AMERICAN BRANCHING—Mixed. Most beautiful bushy, branching Asters, about 2 feet high, large double flowers with curved petals.

325. PERFECTION—Mixed. Extra large flowers. Mid season to late flowering. Splendid sort.

317. SIMPLE'S—Mixed. Late flowering, branching Asters.

327. VICTORIA—Mixed. Flowers large, perfectly double, globular and imbricated; plants of fine pyramidal form; effective for bedding.

Last four varieties at one-quarter ounce 10c, one-half ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

Ageratum

For strengthening the garden's color forces in blue no annual is so good as the Ageratum. which shows some exquisite shades of this color.

316. MEXICANUM—Flowers blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

318. MEXICANUM—Princess Victoria-Louise—Dwarf light blue, white center. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 40c, ounce 75c.

Alyssum

Fine for borders and edges and for cutting, sow thickly so as to form masses, early in the spring. Cut back after the first flowers fade and others will come.

319. SWEET ALYSSUM—Fragrant white flowers all summer. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, oz. 20c.

320. LITTLE GEM—Grows erect, 6 inches, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Balsam

The Balsam loves hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. The plants are quick growers and seeds sown in the open ground in May soon form handsome bushes, thickly massed with large, rose-like flowers. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double. Balsams need 12 to 18 inches of space each way.

326. DOUBLE FLOWERED MIXED COLORS
— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Calendula

Hardy annuals about a foot high. The seed may be sown in the open ground early in the autumn. The flowers show every shade of yellow, are produced in profusion, and are effective in beds or back-grounds.

329. MIXED COLORS— $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c.

Candytuft

These flowers are among the best for edgings and massing and for cutting. Sow out doors in April, where they are to bloom, and thin well when the plants are about an inch tall. Sow again in a month, and then late in July for fall blooming. Use rich soil and water freely.

330. AMARA—White, 1 foot. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

331. CORONARIA—(Rocket Candytuft)—Large flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c, ounce 20c.

Carnation

GIANT FLOWERING MARGUERITE—The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure 3 inches across, and are unusually double. Seed sown in the spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frosts, or seeds may be sown during the summer for winter flowering.

332. MIXED COLORS—Packet 15c.

Celosia

Beautiful foliage plants blooming in late summer and autumn, and producing large, showy plumes, curled and curved, resembling ostrich feathers.

334. TALL—Finest mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

Centaurea

C. Cyanus—The popular corn flower, is also known as "Ragged Sailor," "Ragged Robin" and sometimes as "Bachelor's Button." These bright-flowered plants of hardiest nature are esteemed among the most attractive and graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers. Select a dry, sandy soil of moderate fertility.

The prices named herein are NET cost at WICHITA. If you desire shipment by mail, add postage at the rate of 8 cents per pound. We pay postage on all ounce and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound orders.



322



324



334



343



340



326

Centaurea

(Continued)

354. MARGUERITE—Pure white, delightfully scented; forms stocky, well budded little bushes, 1½ feet. ¼ ounce 10c, ½ ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

336. CYANUS—(Cornflower)—¼ ounce 5c, ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

337. IMPERALIS—(Sweet Sultan)—¼ oz. 10c, ½ ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

Clarkia

These are among the prettiest native hardy annuals. They bloom freely and have flowers of such various colors that a bed of them in full bloom is a beautiful sight. They are useful, too, for hanging baskets, and as edging plants. Sow outdoors in early spring and grow in partial shade. They bloom through midsummer to late autumn.

338. DOUBLE MIXED—¼ ounce 5c, ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

Cosmos

A strong, tall-growing annual, its bold flowers have an exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted against evergreens or fences. If topped when half-grown the plants will bloom earlier.

339. GIANT MIXED—¼ ounce 10c, ½ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Delphinium

(Larkspur)—The brilliant flowers are effective in beds or masses and borders. Ordinarily the tall sorts are planted among shrubbery, or as a background for dwarfs. Some of the species flower both early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower stems. All varieties are easily cultivated, but show finest blooms in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with old manure. They must have plenty of room to grow; 1½ to 2 feet each way is about right for the taller sorts.

340. TALL ROCKET—Long, showy spikes, 2 feet. ¼ ounce 5c, ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

341. CHINESE MIXED—(Tall)—2 feet. ¼ ounce 10c, ½ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

342. CHINESE MIXED—(Dwarf)—¼ ounce 10c, ½ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Eschscholtzia

(California Poppy)—An annual very bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow and orange. The plants average about a foot in height, with silvery foliage, and produce their large poppy-like flowers from early spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast thinly, and lightly raked in. These sowings may be made in early spring, or late in autumn for earlier germination, blooming the next spring.

343. CALIFORNICA—Rich yellow, ¼ ounce 5c, ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

345. MIXED—¼ ounce 5c, ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

Foxglove

(Digitalis)—The tall flower-stems of the Foxgloves are particularly handsome when seen growing among shrubbery, or in bold masses. Used as a background for lower plants they are also fine. Often the spikes are 2 or 3 feet long and thickly strung with scores of showy, thimble-shaped flowers. Seed may be sown outdoors in spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow. Average height 2 to 3 feet. When the center spike begins to fade it should be cut off and the side shoots will grow more vigorously.

346. MIXED—¼ ounce 5c, ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

Godetia

Free-blooming annuals, with widely opened flowers of satiny texture and of the most delicate and lovely colors. Beautiful for solid beds, for pots and to grow in shaded places, where so few really fine flowers will flourish. Sow seed in the open ground in spring, or in a cold-frame, and transplant seedlings to stand about a foot apart in rather thin soil.

347. TALL—Fine mixed. ¼ ounce 5c, ½ oz. 10c, ounce 20c.

348. DWARF—Fine mixed. ¼ ounce 10c, ½ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Hollyhocks

An old fashioned flower. Every garden should have a few stalks of Hollyhocks to make it complete. Seeds should be sown in hotbeds or boxes during months of February to April, or sown in open ground during month of May.

344. MIXED COLORS—Packet 10c.

Marigold

These flowers are valuable because they light the garden with a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. Are effective when planted in groups or in garden borders. Hardy annuals; average height 1½ to 2 feet.

349. AFRICAN DOUBLE—Tall mixed. ¼ oz. 10c, ½ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

350. AFRICAN DOUBLE—Dwarf mixed. ¼ ounce 10c, ½ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Mignonette

The seed can be sown at any time, and if successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest colored flowers may be gathered out-doors until November. Sow in pots or boxes under glass in February or March, and thin or pot off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding. Sow out doors in rows about April 1st and every three weeks until August.

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Mignonette

(Continued)

356. MACHET—It is the best Mignonette for all purposes either out-doors or inside. It is an ever bloomer, the flowers lasting until late in the fall. Packet 10c.

351. RESEDA ODORATA—Sweet Mignonette; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c.

352. GRANDIFLORA—Large flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c.

Four-O'clocks

353. MARVEL OF PERU—Is a brilliant and showy annual and when planted in beds or masses, their compact growth, rich, glossy leaves, together with profusion of bloom, present a gorgeous sight during the afternoon. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, ounce 10c.

Nasturtiums

This favorite flower makes a better display for 4 or 5 months of the summer and fall season, than almost any other plant. No other annual will produce such a profusion of flowers for so long a time. The maximum of flowers is produced in rather thin soils, and continues without let-up throughout the hottest weather. In too rich soils, leaf growth predominates and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather.

Dwarf Nasturtiums

These have a compact habit and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing in open ground and most profusely the whole season.

355. AURORA—Yellow veined.

364. CHAMELEON—Various colors.

358. KING THEODORE—Velvety red.

357. VESUVIUS—Dark foliage, salmon-rose.

Any of above at $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c.

362. ROSS BROTHERS SUPERB MIXTURE— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 60c.

Tall Nasturtiums

Besides their ordinary use for trailing over fences, trellises, walls, etc., these can also be grown as pot plants for winter flowering, as screens, or as trailers for hanging baskets and vases.

360. COCCINEUM—Scarlet.

361. JUPITER—Large, rich-golden flowers.

365. SHILLINGI—Yellow spotted.

366. HEINEMANNI—Silky bronze chocolate.

367. KING THEODORE—Black.

368. SUNLIGHT—Pure, rich, butter-yellow flowers, often 3 inches across.

370. VESUVIUS—Rich, terra-cotta red.

Any of above at $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c.

371. ROSS BROTHERS SUPERB MIXTURE— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5c, ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c, pound 60c.

Pansy

Seeds should be sown in hotbeds or boxes, then transplanted in open ground after danger of frost is over. If this manner of planting is followed, plants will bloom early the first season.

372. GIANT TRIMARDEAU PANSIES—Are a superior strain of luxuriant, robust growth and deep-rooting, flowers extra large. *Extra fine mixed colors*, packet 10c.

374. GOOD MIXTURE—Pansies, packet 10c.

Phlox Drummondii

Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost. If given good soil and plenty of water, they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers for cutting. The first sowings should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring; later ones in May either where the plants are to bloom, or in a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplants readily. If planted too thickly they suffer from mildew.

373. GRANDIFLORA—Mixed—This section has beautiful, round petalled flowers, larger than the older sorts; showy and constant. Mixed, packet 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 40c, ounce 75c.

Pinks

(*Dianthus*)—They are hardy biennials that bloom finely the first season remaining green all winter and blooming the next year also, if lightly protected. Old plants flower the earliest, but as young ones give the largest, finest flowers, sowings are made every year. Seed can be sown under glass in the early spring, or in open sheltered bed. The seedlings are easily transplanted and should stand 8 to 12 inches apart; especially if large, brilliant flowers are desired. Average height 1 foot.

375. BARBATUS—(Sweet William)—Giant flowered, mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

376. CHINENSIS FL. PL.—(Chinese or Indian Pink)—Mixed choice double. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

377. HEDDEWIGI—(Japan Pink)—Extra fine mixed single. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 20c, ounce 40c.

378. IMPERIALIS FL. PL.—(Double Imperial Pink)—Choice double mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

Poppy

Poppies are noted for their flowers of silk-like texture, in many brilliant color combinations. The foliage is delicate and the blossoms are airy poised on slender stems. The seeds are very fine and should be planted very shallow.

502. SHIRLEY—Single, shades of rose, pink, carmine, and brilliant crimson, many have white edges. Flowers are immense, often 3 to 4 inches across, the petals are fluted and crimped and in the sun appear like rumpled satin. Packet 5c, ounce 25c.

Portulaca

This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth. A sandy soil suits it best. Nothing is prettier for beds, edgings and rock work. As an undergrowth for taller plants it is also valuable. Through the driest, hottest seasons it flourishes amazingly, carpeting the ground with a mat of foliage that in the forenoon is hidden by gayest flowers. The seed does not germinate until hot weather, and should be sown late. Beyond the sowing, this plant requires little care. Average height 6 inches.

379. GRANDIFLORA—Fine mixed. Packet 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 15c, ounce 30c.

WICHITA, KANSAS

Salpiglossis

Most beautiful garden annuals, about 18 inches high, bearing flowers 3 inches across, of many beautiful colors, all exquisitely veined and laced.

503. LARGE-FLOWERING—Mixed colors. Packet 10c.

Scabiosa Maxima

The "Sweet Scabious" or "Mourning Bride" of old gardens. Many of the flowers measure 6 to 9 inches in circumference, are double clear to the center, and have long stems. They are free bloomers, very effective for garden decoration, and valuable for cutting; hardy. Height 1½ to 2 feet.

504. FINE MIXED—Packet 10c.

Salvia

507. Commonly known as "ORNAMENTAL SAGE." Foliage green with bright scarlet flowers. Packet 5c.

Vines and Ornamental Plants

Vines

508. BALLOON VINE—Rapid growing annual climber, 10 to 15 feet; white flowers followed by balloon-like seed pods. ¼ ounce 5c, ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

400. MOONFLOWER—Sow in open ground as soon as danger of frost is over. Grows 15 ft. ½ ounce 5c, ounce 10c.

401. CYPRESS VINE—The Cypress has graceful and beautiful dark-green, leathery foliage. For a trellis or ornamenting the trunks of trees it is unexcelled. ¼ ounce 5c, ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

402. WILD CUCUMBER—Often grows 30 feet in one season; is thickly dotted with pretty, white, fragrant flowers. Will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. ¼ ounce 5c, ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

DORMANT BULBS

Begonias

Culture—This beautiful flower gives best results if planted where it will have partial shade from the hot sun during the afternoon. The bulbs should be set about 6 inches apart in well enriched soil. They should be planted about 2 inches deep; requires a minimum amount of water to start off well.

407. SINGLE WHITE—Each 7c, 3 for 20c.

408. SINGLE YELLOW—Each 7c, 3 for 20c.

409. SINGLE SCARLET—Each 7c, 3 for 20c.

410. SINGLE PINK—Each 7c, 3 for 20c.

411. DOUBLE WHITE—Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

412. DOUBLE SCARLET—Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

413. DOUBLE PINK—Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

We pay postage.

Stocks

The Stocks represent all the desirable qualities of a flower. The plants have good habit, fine dull or glossy leaves. The flowers appear on long, stiff stalks like small rosettes, are exceedingly fragrant and range through a most complete scale of all the soft and distinct shades. The most popular annuals for bedding or pot culture.

505. DOUBLE GERMAN MIXED—Large flowering. Packet 10c.

Verbena

506. EXTRA CHOICE MIXED—Packet 10c.

Zinnia

The double Zinnia is one of the easiest grown and most showy garden annuals. The plants come quickly from seed and are easily transplanted and make a fine display in a bed or border or among shrubs. Each flower lasts for weeks, and the plants bloom abundantly until destroyed by frost.

398. ELEGANS DOUBLE STRIPED MIXED—Packet 10c.

399. ELEGANS DOUBLE LARGE MIXED—Packet 10c.

Momordica

403. MOMORDICA—(Balsam Apple)—Annual climber with ornamental foliage, makes 10 to 12 foot growth. The large, reddish-yellow fruit is warted and roughened, and is attractive in appearance. ¼ ounce 5c, ½ ounce 10c, ounce 20c.

Ornamental Plants

509. COIX LACHRYMAE (Job's Tears)—Broad, corn-like leaves and hard, shining pearly seeds; annuals. Packet 5c, ounce 15c.

380. RICINUS—(Ornamental Castor Bean)—Fine mixed. ½ ounce 5c, ounce 10c.

328. SCARLET RUNNER BEAN—Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans of excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. Pound 25c.

Caladium

Culture—The ground should be deeply spaded and enriched with well-rotted manure to the depth of 8 to 9 inches. The bulb should be planted about 6 inches below the surface of the ground. Water should be applied regularly but in small quantities until after foliage shows above the ground; then the plant requires plenty of water to produce large leaves. It is not unusual for leaves to measure between 3 and 4 feet long and 14 to 18 inches in width.

ESCULENTUM OR ELEPHANTS EAR—A grand foliage plant, for lawn, or garden.

404. BULBS—Size 6 inches in circumference. Each 10c, 2 for 15c. Postage extra 2c each.

405. BULBS—Size 9 inches in circumference. Each 15c, 2 for 25c. Postage extra 3c each.

406. BULBS—Size 12 inches in circumference. Each 20c, 2 for 35c. Postage extra 5c each.

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Cannas

Culture—You may use Cannas in a great many ways to secure different effects. If you want to hide a lattice or fence, they may be planted in rows, and bulbs should be set 6 to 8 inches apart, ground should be enriched and the bulbs set 3 to 4 inches deep, as early as the soil becomes warm in the spring. The Orchid Flowered kind of Cannas produce the most beautiful bloom. The flowers are much larger than the ordinary kind. They may be planted in solid beds or used as centers for beds of mixed flowers.

417. CHARLES HENDERSON—A popular crimson, 3½ feet.

418. DAVID HARUM—Dark bronze foliage. Strong grower and free blooming. 3½ feet.

419. MRS. KATE GRAY—Rich orange. 5 feet.

420. SECRETAIRE CHABANNE—Distinct and pleasing salmon, very free blooming, 3 feet.

421. MLLÉ. BERAT—Pink, fine quality, 5 feet.

422. BETSY ROSS—Compact, bushy habit. Flowers are large and a beautiful pink.

414. FLORENCE VAUGHN—Rich yellow with red spots. 3½ feet.

Above varieties 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen. Postage extra 2c each.

Orchid Flowered Cannas

422. LOUISIANA—Crimson; extra large flowers 6 feet.

424. ALLEMAGNA—Pleasing dark salmon with golden markings.

426. BURBANK—5 foot Orchid, canary-yellow with scarlet spots; beautiful.

The above varieties 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen. Postage extra 2c each.

427. KING HUMBERT—Is a cross between the Orchid Flowering and the French or Crozy type, combining the best features of both—the large flowers of one with the free-blooming character of the other. Each 15c, \$1.50 per doz. Postage extra 2c each.

Dahlias

Should be planted the latter part of March or the first of April, just as soon as the frost is all out of the ground. Spade the ground deep, then rake in well-rotted stable manure until the soil is quite mellow; then plant bulbs (stem end up) 3 or 4 inches below the surface of the ground.

428. DOUBLE DAHLIAS—Spotted red and white. Lavender and white. Sulphur bronze.

429. CANARY YELLOW—Double mixed colors

The above kinds, first size bulbs 15c, 2 for 25c, \$1.25 per dozen; second size bulbs 10c each 3 for 25c, 85c per dozen; third size 5c each.

430. CACTUS DAHLIAS—Make finer appearance than the original type; the colors are principally dark, some velvety red, others almost black; they come in both single and double kinds.

First size bulbs 15c each, 2 for 25c, \$1.25 per dozen; second size 10c each, 3 for 25c, 90c, per dozen. Postage prepaid on single bulbs. If a large quantity of bulbs is wanted write for special prices.

Gladioli

Gladioli are easily grown. Any good soil suits them. Plant as soon as all danger from frost is past, about 3 inches deep and 7 or 8 inches apart. By planting at intervals up to July first these beautiful flowers can be had in bloom all through the summer and fall.

431. AMERICA—Spikes 2 to 3 feet long, upon which flowers of good size are well arranged; color soft lavender-pink, almost a tinted white. 10c each. \$7.50 per 100.

432. AUGUSTA—Lovely pure white with blue anthers. Strong, straight spike often having two or three branches. 5c each. \$2.50 per 100.

433. GIANT PINK—Large flowers, dark pink shade, with brilliant throat marking of dark red; tall, strong grower. 10c each. \$8.00 per 100.

434. MADAM MONNERET—Delicate rose; shade bloomer. First size 5c each. \$2.50 per 100.

435. GROFF'S HYBRID SEEDLINGS—A choice selection of all different colors. Splendid varieties. First size 3c each. \$1.50 per 100.

436. MEADOWVALE MIXTURE—Including the largest number of the most magnificent varieties of any popular mixture of commerce. First size, 3c each. \$1.50 per 100.

437. WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES—A splendid mixture. 3c each. \$1.50 per 100.

438. PINK AND ROSE SHADES—Choice selection of pink and rose shades. 3c each. \$1.25 per 100.

439. STRIPED AND VARIEGATED—Desirable for bedding. 3c each. \$2.00 per 100.

440. COWEE'S GANDAVENSIS MIXTURE—Embrace hundreds of the more modern colors and many novelties. 3c each. \$1.25 per 100.

Orders for 10 bulbs or more, may be figured at the 100 rate.

Cinnamon Vine

Will make 12 to 15 foot growth the first season. 2 year roots each 5c, doz. 50c.

Madeira Vine

444. One of the finest garden vines. Bulbs, each 5c, three for 10c, postpaid.

Hardy Lilies

445. AURATUM—8 to 9 inches; each 15c, 2 bulbs 25c, postpaid.

446. RUBRUM—8 to 9 inches; each 25c, 2 bulbs 40c, postpaid.

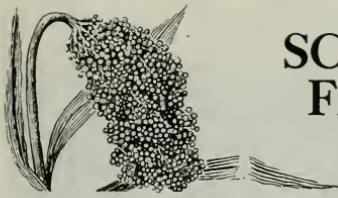
447. DOUBLE TIGER LILY—Each 10c, postpaid.

Tube Rose

448. ARMSTRONG'S EVER BLOOMING—5c each, 3 bulbs 10c, per dozen 30c. Postage extra 10c per dozen. Single bulbs postpaid.

449. DWARF EXCELSIOR PEARL—5 cents each, 3 for 10 cents, 30 cents per dozen. Postage 1 cent per bulb.

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SCIENTIFIC FARMING



To properly introduce this subject we quote the following from Dean Swift: "He that maketh two ears of corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, deserves better of mankind and does more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."

The more one reads history the more apparent does it become on every hand that the great minds of all ages have given credit to the farmer as the most useful citizen. Thomas Jefferson, writing to John Jay from Paris, said: "Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds."

IMPROVED METHODS ARE NECESSARY

Because continued cropping of the soil in past years, without returning any portion of the elements removed therefrom, has greatly reduced fertility in some localities. There is a way to avoid this loss, and Scientific Farming in the future must define, analyze, and show the cause of the decreased fertility, and then suggest plans for increasing the crop to maximum yield with the least expense, and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil.

The cost of living expenses and labor has advanced with the increased population and the requirements of modern civilization.

It has now become imperative that the *production* of each acre be increased so that the higher expense may be met without serious inconvenience to the farmer. There is only one way to do it—*use improved methods of farming*.

To be certain of producing larger yields of grain and grass crops it will be necessary to study the nature and character of the soil of each individual farm, and then determine the methods that can be used to improve it.

THE FARM IS A FACTORY—THE FARMER IS A MANUFACTURER

Scientific Farming—We have followed with interest the tests and experimental work that have been conducted by Mr. H. W. Campbell. The results secured by following the suggestions contained in Campbell's Soil Culture Manual have so largely increased the crops under unfavorable weather and soil conditions, that we firmly believe the principle is correct. The farmers of the great Southwest should become better acquainted with this system and apply it on their farms.

Mr. Campbell has generously permitted us to use the following paragraphs from The Campbell Soil Culture Manual:

THE IDEAL FARMER

One of the principles long followed in educational work is that the man who is well educated with a mind under good discipline, is fitted

for almost any sphere in life. In recent years this theory has received some rude shocks, and school men are finding out that the man who is really educated is one who *has some specialty* in which *he is better than others*. Therefore, specialization has become the rule in schools and colleges and all walks of life.

So it is in Agriculture—man has found that it pays to learn all about the subject. He must know his subject and know it well. And at the basis of his science lies knowledge of the soil and its character and possibilities. The farmer must have a well trained mind, he must be keen of perception and broad-minded. But above all else, he must have adaptability.

Agriculture is a science with new problems every year, and where conditions change the application of the principles must change also. Farming, for instance, in the lower portions of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys is comparatively easy. The farmer has water to waste, and he does let it go to waste. Of course he would do better farming if he did not waste the water but rather if he had it under perfect control.

As a matter of fact the men who have been making a success of farm operations in the region between the humid belt and the western mountains are men capable of working out hard problems. The early land seekers made the mistake of trying to farm as they did in the States where they formerly lived. The later farmers profited by their experience. As a result ideal homes are springing up all over the Western States.

The ideal farmer is first of all a student, then an investigator, and finally a specialist; a man that is familiar with what is going on around him and yet intensely devoted to his own work.

The men and women of the farm are being awakened to the fact that they are not mere toilers, but important factors in the affairs of the world. It is open to them to make real progress, for if they do all that they should they will discover methods of importance, and by their investigations show the way to better methods for the production of crops.

More and more it is becoming recognized that farming is the *one business* that *all others* depend upon. It supplies that from which all other developments proceed. It is not an incidental calling. It is the business of millions of the very best people on earth. These people have a broader outlook and are facing greater possibilities than ever before.

SMALL FARMS: BETTER FARMING

The small farmer is the one who gets the most out of his work. *He is the one who develops.* He will follow the more intensive system of farming. He will do the most to develop his State and country. And the small farmer is one who makes the farm his home. He seeks comfort for himself and his children. *He becomes a permanent fixture in his country.* He builds good houses and barns, he gets the best cattle and horses and hogs, he has a garden of flowers and he plants trees. He wants the school-house to be located not far away and he

ROSS BROTHERS



Wheat on Burlington Farm, Holdredge, Nebraska. Yield per acre, $54\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, testing 64 pounds. Grown under the Campbell System of "Soil Culture."

willingly taxes himself for support of the school. He contributes to the support of a church in the village and he is careful that the rural route and the co-operative telephone do not pass him by.

The *profit* of the average western farm is not *half* what it should be or could be if the farmer would *utilize* all present *available* knowledge.

Our farming methods compare unfavorably with those of other countries. Compared with the amount of land under cultivation, we do not use a sufficient number of teams, nor employ enough labor, nor have we the necessary equipment.

The estimated average *value per acre* of machinery, teams, buildings, and appliances in various countries is as follows:

In the United States.....	\$ 9.00
In England.....	40.00
In Germany from \$50.00 to....	100.00

The total is governed to some extent by the special farming followed.

The returns per acre of land in these three countries show even a wider difference. The United States has soil equally as good, and much of it better, than in the other countries named; yet the *wheat crop* averaged a little over 14 bushels per acre for the whole country while England produced 32 bushels and Germany $33\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. *The difference is largely due to more scientific farming in the old world.*

It has been abundantly demonstrated that if farming operations are carried on in the southwest under scientific soil culture, if care is taken to *conserve the moisture* and not to *waste it*, if the soil is so treated that its fertility will be made *available*, if there is *plowing* and *packing* and *seeding* and *cultivation* suited to the conditions as they exist in the vast region—then crops are large and sure, and farming becomes akin to an exact science. *This can be done—is being done—will be done by millions* where it is done by only a few to-day.

Better farming means better farms, more comfortable farm homes, happier farm fami-

lies, better citizenship, more nearly an ideal farm life.

THE DISK HARROW

There is no tool the farmer can own that may be used in as many ways and under as many different conditions, and turn him as much *profit*, if judiciously operated, as a *disk harrow*. It can be used to good advantage when the plow could not be used.

It is not, however, a tool that can *take the place* of the plow and secure anything like fair returns, except in exceedingly favorable seasons when rainfall is ideal and timely.

The great *value* of the disk harrow lies in its adaptability to *protection* of moisture, the preparation of the *surface soil* for the encouragement of rapid *percolation* of the rain-water, and in thoroughly *pulverizing* a somewhat *cloddy* plowed field and getting an *improved* physical or mechanical *condition* of the soil.

It has been used on thousands of acres instead of plowing, when it should have been used to precede the plow.

We most urgently advise the use of the disk early in the spring on all *stubble* ground or old fields intended for spring crops.

The *value* of this *early work* of the disk is inestimable, and the more arid the condition, the greater the *value* of this early use. No time should be lost after the soil has become sufficiently thawed and dry so that it will not stick to the disk.

For best results double disk the ground by *lapping* *one-half*, the object being to thoroughly *pulverize* and *loosen* the surface for the two-fold purpose. To loosen and form a *soil mulch* and prevent the loss of moisture by evaporation as well as to *break* the *hard crusty* surface and to promote a more rapid and complete *percolation* or *soaking* into the soil below of the early spring rains.

In addition to the subject of conserving and

WICHITA, KANSAS



Corn on Burlington Farm, Holdredge, Neb., handled by the Campbell System of Soil Culture, work beginning March 1st, 1910. Photographed Sept. 1st, 1910.

On March 1st, this land had no advantages over the field shown by photo No. 2. The general principles of the Campbell System were followed out both in the preparation and in its after cultivation.

effectually storing the moisture, is another question not commonly considered, but of equal importance—that of the more ready *admission* of the air which is in two ways very advantageous, that of more quickly *warming* the soil, and promoting a more ready chemical action necessary to the development of fertility.

In still another season of the year we find the disk of equal value, that is immediately after the small grain or any other crop is removed. It is advised whenever possible to *follow* behind the harvester and not *allow* the soil to be exposed a single day to the sun's rays after the crop is gathered.

It is impossible to explain the value and importance of this work in sufficiently strong terms to permit the reader to grasp its full force and meaning in the small space we have available—pages 40-41-42 of Campbell's Soil Culture Manual give very explicit reasons.

PLOWING

For the purpose of securing the best results the farmer must first take the precaution to prepare the field for plowing as outlined in the chapter headed "The Disk Harrow."

"Many have attempted to fix the time when the plowing should be done—whether early or late, fall or spring, in regard to which we would assert that there can be no fixed rule for time or depth of plowing. Usually deep plowing pays.



Corn on field across the road and a little east of No. 1. Same level prairie, having the same rainfall and same sunshine. Photographed Sept. 1st, 1910.

This land was in practically the same condition on March 1st, as No. 1, was handled by what would invariably be considered a good farmer, but by the old or more common method.

Bearing in mind that the all-important element for the successful growth of our crops is water, we must lose no opportunity of conserving and storing the water from the earliest part of the spring to late in the fall.

Some have resorted to double-listing, each farmer believing he has conceived a very plausible reason why he should plow three or five inches or why he should not plow at all. I fully appreciate the honesty and good intentions of the farmer, but the reason there is such a great variety of opinion is because he does not grasp the importance of having a certain physical condition of the soil, one that is favorable to holding the largest amount of moisture to the square inch; one that is favorable to the most rapid movement of moisture by capillary attraction; one that is most favorable to the development of the greatest amount of available fertility, and one that is favorable to the most prolific growth and development of the lateral roots, with their thousands of little feeders.

This condition cannot be secured at its best and the largest productive results obtained without thoroughly plowing, pulverizing and packing the soil each and every year.

All the above mentioned conditions are gained by plowing at a sufficient depth to stir the soil which will later contain the major part of feeding roots.

In further discussing the question of what is the proper physical condition of the soil when plowing is done. We would call your attention to the furrow

CROSS BROTHERS

as it is turned over by the plow, when the soil is simply moist—neither very wet nor very dry. How nicely each little particle of soil seems to separate one from the other, when, if too dry, a cloudy condition is observed; and the same is true when the soil is too wet. We should try to secure the most uniform, fine condition of our soil for the four-fold purpose above referred to. By close observation and careful attention to these important points, we may secure a crop result fully 100 per cent greater than we could obtain if these items were disregarded.

Take the average prairie soil, especially if level with a sandy loam formation; I advise plowing fully seven inches deep if seed is planted soon after. But to do this and expect a fair crop, the soil must be moist and not wet. The surface must be thoroughly disked before plowing and the sub-surface packer must follow close to the plow. The plowing before noon should be packed before going to dinner, and that done in the afternoon packed before leaving the field at night, and then follow with the harrow to get the surface in good condition before the clods get too dry. Land should not be plowed when in bad physical condition, good physical conditions are very necessary for an abundance of available plant-food. Refer to pages 44 to 57 of Campbell's Soil Culture Manual for further information on the subject of plowing.

SUB-SURFACE PACKING

Sub-surface packing of the soil is a process of following the plow immediately or otherwise with the packer which will crush down the loose soil of the under portion of the furrow slice, breaking up the large lumps, compacting the whole so that the particles of soil lie closer together and form a perfect connection between the unbroken earth near the surface and the loosened soil of the furrow. It is not compacting the surface layer as by the roller, for that merely invites waste of the land as dust. It has reference solely to that portion of the soil which lies near the bottom of the cultivated upper soil.

The sub-surface packer has a *vital* mission to perform. Its main object is not that of *aiding* in storing the moisture in the soil, but that of *controlling* or *equalizing* the holding capacity of the soil for both air and water.

It is not the purpose of this tool to simply hold up the present *normal* yield of crops, but to *greatly increase* the present average yield by from 50 to 250 per cent.

Pages 58 to 74 of Campbell's Soil Culture Manual are devoted to results secured by using the sub-surface packer and show how to make, an *ideal seed-bed*, secure quick germination of the seed, and firmly establish a healthy root system.

THE HARROW

The harrow should closely follow the sub-surface packer. So that a fine, loose mulch of 2 or 2½ inches in depth may serve the purpose of holding the moisture in the seed-bed. The harrow should again be used after each rain-fall that occurs before seeding, thus the seed-bed would be kept in perfect condition.

CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL

The cultivation of the soil embraces, in a general way, about all of farming that relates to crop growing, but in a more restricted sense relates merely to the treatment of the surface of the soil during the crop growing period. It is absolutely necessary to good farming that the farmer have a clear understanding of the philosophy of soil cultivation. The processes necessary to securing good crops cannot be put on a diagram that all may read.

There are two vital points in regard to the successful growing of crops in the western country. The first is the importance of getting all the water possible into the ground, and second, using every possible means to conserve or retain it there. The exact time for the cultivation of a field cannot be fixed by any arbitrary rules.

Too moist soil will settle, so that you have accomplished nothing by cultivation.

Too dry soil will break up into clods and the surface mulch will be imperfect.

Too wet soil will, when cultivated, form a connection between the surface and the sub-soil, so that moisture will be steadily carried to the surface.

Too dry soil will be left by cultivation so that the air goes down into it and carries away moisture.

But you should always cultivate immediately or as soon after a rain as the soil conditions become suitable. One of these conditions is that the soil does not adhere to the cultivator or tool used. Usually soil sufficiently dried so it will not stick will be such as will form the right kind of a mulch. *We do not mean by this that the soil should be absolutely dry on the surface.* It is an error to wait for that time, for the moment the surface is apparently dry the crust begins to form. It is desirable to catch the ground just before this time when all the soil is simply moist, and there is a free and ready separation of all particles. In this condition the cultivator runs the easiest, the mulch made the finest and lies up loose and light.

It must be borne in mind that every moment's delay after the soil reaches the proper condition causes you to lose water very fast. It is at the rate of a quart or over per square foot per day, providing it is clear sunny weather, and even more in case of heavy south winds. The more intense the heat the more frequent it is necessary to cultivate. A very good rule is to watch the condition of the firm soil just beneath the loose mulch or cultivated portion, and whenever the surface of this firm soil begins to show dryness it is high time to cultivate again.

There is no subject less understood to-day and there is no one branch of agricultural science so vital to the success of the farmer as soil physics.

The man who delves down into the very heart of this subject and follows every line and branch until he ferrets out all the dark secrets of controlling and utilizing nature's abundant resources now lying dormant in our great prairies, will do more for humanity than any half dozen men have ever yet done.

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SPECIAL OFFER

One year's subscription to Campbell's Scientific Farmer to anyone sending us an order for Flower, Vegetable or Farm Seeds amounting to \$15.00 or more.

FARM SEEDS

In this seed book you will find prices on small quantities of Farm and Grass Seeds. Should you require a considerable quantity of any seeds in this department, kindly write us, giving list of your requirements, and we will be pleased to quote you our Lowest Prices for Prompt Delivery. Cotton Seamless Sacks extra at 25c each. Heavy jute sacks, 10c each.

ALFALFA

Prof. Holden, of the Iowa Agricultural College, says: "It is a reflection on the farmer who says he cannot grow Alfalfa on his farm." Alfalfa likes best a loamy, mellow soil with plenty of warmth and good surface drainage; it then extends its roots to the underground water supply and is not dependent upon surface rainfall to make its profitable yields of hay.

Alfalfa hay sold on the market or fed on the farm will return, in net cash per acre year by year, more money than any other forage crop. Some farmers in this part of Kansas say that *Alfalfa* will produce fully 1600 pounds of *pork per acre* when they pasture hogs. In addition to this production, they *cut* at least one hay crop on the same ground the same season.

In the Arkansas river valley in Kansas, growers secure 4 and frequently 5 cuttings of hay each season. On the uplands 2 to 3 cuttings and sometimes the fourth. In the older States the upland should produce from 2 to 3 tons of hay to the acre, if proper cultivation of the soil has been done before seeding to *Alfalfa*.

Some farmers in Ohio have doubled their crop of corn when planted on land that had been sown down to Alfalfa for three years.

The ground on which *Alfalfa* is to be sown should be plowed and cultivated thoroughly some 2 months before the seed is sown, and after each rainfall harrow again to store moisture; just before sowing the seed, harrow again—and if broadcast, a light harrow or brush drag should be used to cover the seed; care must be used not to cover the seed more deeply than $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Should you want to sow seed in the spring, plow the ground in the late fall or early winter, allow it to lay rough and absorb all the winter moisture; as early as possible in the spring disk and harrow.

Be sure and sow the seed before you plant corn.

August and first half of September give best results for fall sowing. Pound 25c.

Shall appreciate your inquiry for samples and prices on any quantity that you may desire to buy. Please mention quantity wanted, in your inquiry.

CLOVERS

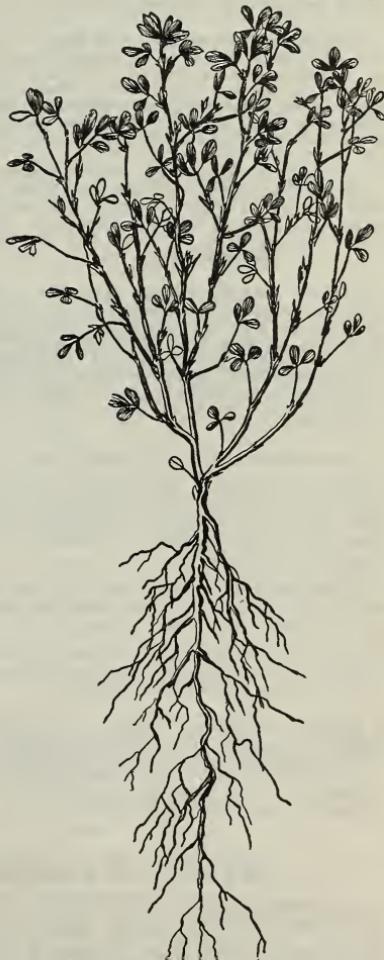
RED CLOVER—The important clover for agricultural purposes. Pound 25c.

MAMMOTH OR SAPLING—When compared with red clover, its foliage and stem are of a darker color. Valuable when sown with other grasses for mixed hay. Pound 25c.

ALSIKE OR HYBRID CLOVER—Perennial and very hardy, thriving equally well on wet or dry soils. Stems are slender and much taller than Red Clover, well adapted for growing with grasses to produce a high grade of mixed hay. Pound 25c.

WHITE DUTCH—Thrives in almost every soil and climate, succeeding well on heavy, moist land, and dry hillsides. Of low, creeping growth, valuable in pasture mixtures and for green velvety lawns. Pound 40c.

ASK FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.



SEED CORN

Corn grown in southern Kansas contains high vitality because the climate is favorable to thorough maturity.

We hope to secure Seed Corn of some other varieties—therefore shall appreciate your inquiries for the variety you prefer.

At this time we anticipate a large trade on all varieties and it is possible that our stocks will be exhausted rather early in the season. If you can make two selections—and give us permission to ship either variety—it will probably save delay in filling your order.

Speckled Beauty has again proven itself strong in vitality and matured good crops last year in districts where other medium and late varieties failed.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—(75 days)—An exceptionally early yellow corn, with very small, red cob. The ears are cylindrical, well filled with 12 to 18 rows of bright yellow kernels, very deep and thick for such an early variety. The ears average 6 to 8 inches long, 5½ to 7 inches in circumference, and weigh 9 to 12 ounces each. The grains are not flinty. Shelled, price \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER—(100 days)—A large early, yellow corn, ears range from 8½ to 11 inches long and from 6 to 7 inches in circumference and which weigh from 12 to 16 ounces. Ears quite uniform in size and shape, kernels deep and of golden-yellow. Stalks about 8 feet high and furnish large quantities of excellent fodder. *A very desirable variety for early planting.* Shelled, price \$2.25 per bushel of 56 pounds.

IMPROVED LEAMING—(100 days)—A rich deep golden color; slightly tapering ears well filled at the butt and tip. The ears range from 8 to 10 inches long, and from 7 to 8 inches in circumference, weighing 12 to 17 ounces each. Each ear has 16 to 24 rows of kernels which are broad, deep and thick. Shelled, \$2.25 per bushel of 56 pounds.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—(110 days)—This is the standard variety in many of the corn-growing districts of the central West. Ears average 9 to 10 inches long. Tapering slightly toward tip, from 6 to 7½ inches in circumference, contains 16 to 22 rows and are remarkably uniform in size and shape, weigh 12 to 16 ounces. Kernels light-yellow, deeply dented and well placed on a small red cob. Usually matures in 110 to 115 days. A heavy yielder with very small percentage of nubbins. Shelled, price \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

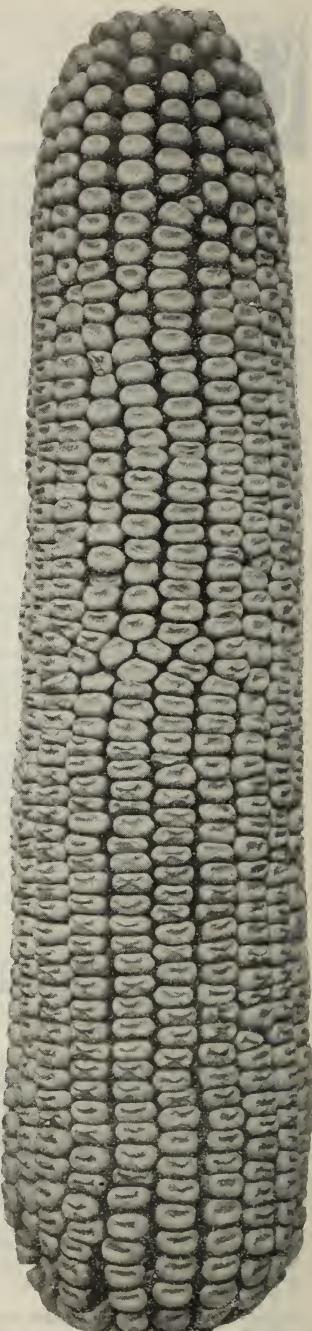
GOLDEN BEAUTY—(110 days)—The ears are cylindrical in form, tapering slightly, well filled from butt to tip with 10 to 14 straight rows of bright, golden yellow kernels; remarkable in size, quite deep and almost as wide as they are deep, well set on a red cob. The ears average 9 to 11 inches long, 7 to 7½ inches in circumference, and weigh 12 to 16 ounces each. Shelled, price \$2.25 per bushel of 56 pounds.

IMPROVED YELLOW DENT—(100 days)—The stalks range from 7 to 9 feet in height, well supplied with foliage. One of the earliest yellow dent varieties, ripening in 90 to 100 days; the ears average 7 to 10 inches long, 7 to 7½ inches in circumference, weigh 10 to 14 ounces each. The ears contain 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels, of orange-yellow color, set on a small, red cob. Shelled, price \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

LEGAL TENDER—(110 days)—One of the best main crop yellow dents. Ears 10 to 12 inches long and from 7 to 8 inches in circumference, weighing 14 to 17 ounces each. Each ear contains 16 to 22 rows of deep, thick, orange-yellow kernels with a lighter yellow cap. Medium size red cob with medium ear shank. Shelled price, \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

White Varieties

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE DENT—(105 days)—The shape of the ears is cylindrical to within 2 inches of the tip, then slightly tapering; white kernels and cob. Kernels uniform and wedge-shape, ears averaging about 10 inches in length, circumference 7½ to 8 inches, very little space between rows and makes a very high per cent of shelled corn. Shelled, price \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.



Improved Yellow Dent

WICHITA, KANSAS

SEED CORN

(CONTINUED)

SILVER KING—(105 days)—A white corn with white cob. Ears range 8 to 11 inches long, and 7 to 8 inches in circumference, weighing 12 to 16 ounces. Each ear has 16 to 20 rows of kernels. The kernel is broad and deep. The stalks are rather short and heavy. Shelled, price \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE—(110 days)—The ears are cylindrical in form, tapering somewhat, well filled from butt to tip with 12 to 20 rows of deep, thick kernels, white cob. Ears range in length from 9 to 12 inches, average 7 to 8 inches in circumference. Shelled, price \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—(100 days)—The stalks grow high, from 11 to 15 feet, with considerable foliage on upper half of stalk. The stalk is very heavy, to the ears, which usually grow about 4 feet below the tassel; fully two-thirds of the stalks will produce 2 ears each. The ears average 7 to 11 inches in length, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, with 14 to 18 rows of deep, thick, white kernels, closely set on small white cob. This corn should not be planted before the 5th of June in this latitude. Shelled, price \$2.25 per bushel of 56 pounds.

SILVER MINE—(105 days)—Stalks grow to height of 8 to 10 feet and set ears about 3 to 5 feet from the ground, quite early, matures in 100 to 110 days. Ears average 8 to 10 inches, tapering slightly towards tip, from 6 to 8 inches in circumference, contain 14 to 22 rows of uniform kernels, white, medium indented, well placed on the cob. Shelled, price \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

Mixed Varieties

SPECKLED BEAUTY—(120 days)—The color is speckled red and yellow, sometimes red ear, and frequently a yellow one. The breeding has produced a uniformly large cylindrical ear, well filled at the butt and tip. The ears range 9 to 11 inches long, and 7½ to 8 inches in circumference, weighing 14 to 18 ounces each. Each ear has 16 to 20 rows of broad, deep, thick kernels. The kernels are set on a red cob of medium size, with rather large shank. The stalks range 9 to 12 feet in height, are rather heavy, furnishing abundant foliage for fodder. Will mature in about 120 days. Hot winds and drouth do not affect it as seriously as some other varieties. Shelled, price \$2.25 per bushel of 56 pounds.

BLOODY BUTCHER—(120 days)—This productive, large kernelled corn matures in about 120 days from planting. The ear tapers slightly, is well formed, and averages 9 to 11 inches long, 7½ to 8 inches in circumference, and weighs 14 to 18 ounces each. The ears contain 14 to 18 rows of beautiful dark-red kernels, capped slightly with yellow, of large size and deep; set closely on a red cob of medium to large size, with a well developed ear shank. It is a good drouth resister. Shelled, price \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

Pop Corn

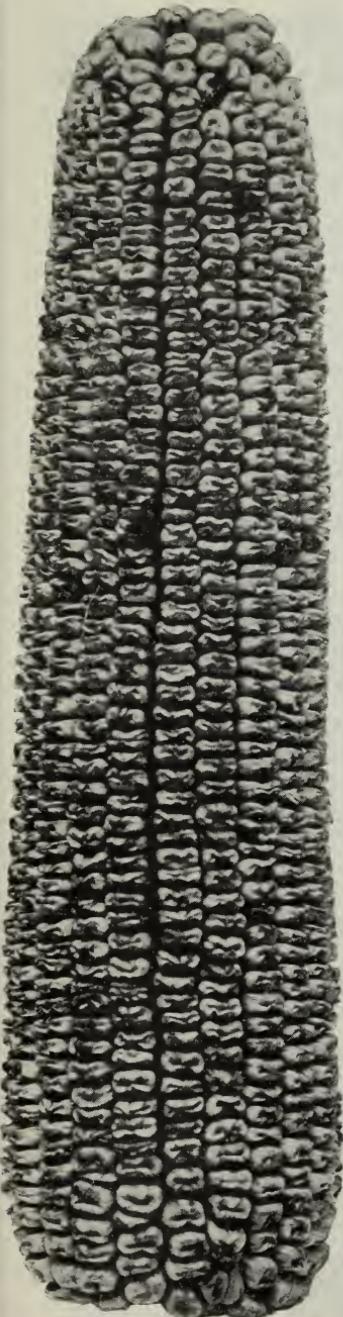
The demand is increasing each year, and farmers will find it profitable to plant from 5 to 10 acres. It should be planted as early as possible to insure a good yield of marketable corn. Select a field some distance from field corn to keep it from mixing.

MAPLEDALE—The most prolific Pop Corn in cultivation. The ears are often 8 to 10 inches long, well filled with bright, handsome, smooth, white grains. Pound 10c.

WHITE PEARL—The ears are 5 to 6 inches in length, well filled to end with small, round, white grains. Pound 10c.

MONARCH WHITE RICE—This is an improved variety of the old White Rice; more productive, better quality. Pound 10c.

QUEENS GOLDEN—Kernels very large, of a golden-yellow color, pops perfectly white, a single kernel will expand to about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Price per pound 10c. Ask for price on larger quantity. Postage extra 8c per pound.



Speckled Beauty

GRASS SEEDS

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

Grows two to three feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest and most nutritious and productive grasses. Is especially suitable for permanent pastures; thrives well in any soil, but to best advantage on a moist soil. Makes good hay. It succeeds well even on poor soil, as its roots penetrate the earth ten to twelve inches. It is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather. It is one of the hardiest of the grasses; yields an abundant crop of seed. Is deserving of more attention than it has received. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Pound 35c.

Orchard Grass

This grass stands the drouth, and grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground; produces large crops of hay and affords excellent pasture for stock. 14 pounds to the bushel. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Pound 25c.

Bermuda Grass

Very fine for binding loose and dry soils. The habits of this grass is to set roots at each joint that touches the ground, thereby forming a complete sod. Furnishes excellent pasture. *Is decidedly a summer grass*, as it does not start off until ground is thoroughly warm in the spring, and turns to a buff color after killing frost in the fall. We believe this grass will help solve the pasture question during the hot, dry summer months. Sow during May, June or July. Also valuable in some sections as a lawn grass. Sow 3 to 5 pounds to the acre. Pound \$2.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass

The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre for meadow; for lawns 100 to 140 pounds per acre. Pound 40c.

Timothy

As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably not surpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Sow 10 to 15 pounds to the acre. Pound 20c.

Red Top

It is a valuable addition to sow with other grasses, Alfalfa or Clover, to form a close sod. For pasturing sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Pound 20c.

Bromus Inermis

Makes a quick strong growth, providing good pasture. It sprouts out into fresh growth very quickly after being mown. It is a good grass for hot, dry regions and dry soils. 14 pounds to the bushel. Sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Pound 20c.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

A valuable pasture grass on account of its early and luxuriant growth. Is especially adapted for rather dry, light soils. Sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Pound 35c.

As market prices on grass seeds fluctuate Will Quote upon Receipt of Inquiry, Please state Quantity you Want.

Postage extra on all seeds at 8c per pound.

TREE SEEDS

We carry a few varieties of Tree Seeds in stock. Price on small quantities are listed herein. Should you require a quantity of 20 pounds or more of one variety, please write for special prices. Cultural directions will be furnished without cost, upon request.

HARDY CATALPA—It is exceedingly rapid in growth. Its adaptation to almost all soils and situations, its wide range of latitude extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico; its great success on the Western prairies, and the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted, its strong vitality and freedom from disease and insects, the value of its timber, the imperishable nature of the wood, and its use for posts and other purposes, all point to the Catalpa Speciosa as the tree to plant. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 15c, pound \$2.00.

BLACK LOCUST—This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard, durable timber. It is

hardy and succeeds well in the West and Southwest. Ounce 10c, pound 50c.

HONEY LOCUST—A large and handsome tree; trunk and branches are generally beset with long, formidable thorns, on which account it has been employed as a hedge plant. The wood is heavy and affords excellent fuel, but is not considered durable as timber. Ounce 10c, pound 50c.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—Said to be the most valuable variety for our climate. If kept in dwarf form will make a fine hedge. The tree makes good fence posts after five year growth. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 10c, ounce 20c, pound \$2.50.

OSAGE ORANGE—A native of Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country from its extensive employment as a hedge plant. Ounce 10c, pound 50c.



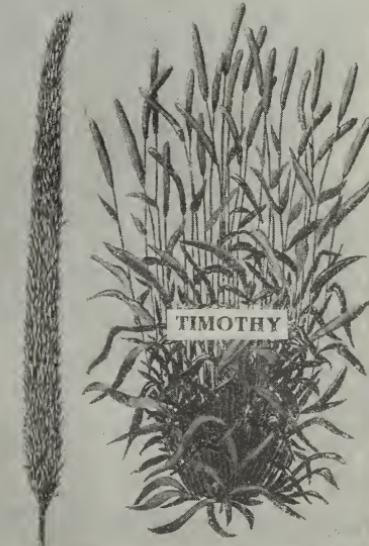
ORCHARD GRASS



KENTUCKY BLUE
GRASS



MEADOW FESCUE



TIMOTHY

KAFIR CORN BROOM CORN

Kafir Corn belongs to the non-saccharine group of Sorghums; the plant is short jointed and leafy. It is the greatest dry weather resisting crop that can be grown. When dry weather comes it does not die, but simply stops growing until rain comes again, and then continues its growth. It will produce a large crop of grain, and the fodder is superior to corn fodder, as it remains green until after the seed is ripe. For grain the seed should be planted in rows cultivated like corn. This will require about 5 pounds per acre. For fodder 1 to 2 bushels should be sown, and the crop cut for hay when the seed is in the dough.

WHITE KAFIR CORN—The stalks grow from 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight upright plant. It has a strong stem with large leaves and the stalks keep green until after the seed has ripened; they make excellent fodder either green or cured, being brittle and tender, and is highly relished by cattle and horses. For grain crop, sow in rows 3 feet apart, about 4 pounds to the acre. Price per pound 5c. Ask for price on larger quantity.

RED KAFIR CORN—The growth is taller than the white, stalks are more slender and juicy. The heads are long, compact and grow erect, frequently measuring from 1½ to 2 feet. The seed is red, somewhat smaller than that of the White, hard and brittle. Produces a good yield on poor land. Ripens a few days earlier than the White variety. Price per pound 5c. Ask for price on larger quantity.

Milo Maize

Grows 8 to 10 feet high. It also sends out shoots from the joints. Seed heads grow to a large size, often weighing three-quarters of a pound when ripe. On account of its branching habits it should be planted in rows 4 feet or more apart, and 2 feet apart in the row. Pound 5c. Ask for price on larger quantity.

DWARF MILO—Grows from 30 inches to 60 inches according to soil and moisture conditions. This seed is from a selection extending over the past 6 years, and is much earlier in maturing than the older type of Milo. Price 10c per pound. Postage 8c per pound. Ask for prices on larger quantity.

Sugar Cane or Sorghum

Sorghum as a hay crop, can be grown with less expense, and will yield a larger crop than any other forage plant. It will yield many tons per acre, which when properly cured makes an excellent feed for cattle and horses. If intended for hay, the seed should be sown thickly; broad cast 1½ to 3 bushels per acre; if in drills 1 to 2 bushels will be required. Cut when the seed is in the dough. When sown as a crop for seed, sow in drills 3 feet apart, 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

RED TOP or SUMAC CANE SEED is smaller than that of Orange or Amber. Very sweet, small stalks, plenty of foliage. Pound 5c. Postage 8c per pound.

EARLY AMBER—It is the earliest variety; rich in sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota. Per pound 5c.

EARLY ORANGE—Ten days later than Early Amber, of strong, even growth; popular in the "Corn Belt." Pound 5c. Write for price on larger quantity.

Has proven to be a profitable crop in the Southwest. One acre will produce from 500 to 700 lbs. of brush and from 15 to 25 bushels of seed per acre. It requires about the same kind of soil and same cultivation as Kafir Corn. Plant in drills 3½ feet apart, and 14 to 20 inches apart in the rows.

STANDARD EVERGREEN—This variety of Broom Corn grows 10 to 12 feet high, stands up well and is free from crooked brush; the fibre is long and fine. Is a strictly green variety of brush. It is necessary to cut or break Standard Evergreen Corn. Broom manufacturers will pay at least 50 per cent. higher price for it than for any other of the large brush kinds. Pound 15c. Postage extra 8c per lb.

MAMMOTH DWARF—Also known as Oklahoma Dwarf, Evergreen Dwarf and Standard Dwarf—is of robust vigorous growth, height 5 ft. Long fibered brush, that may be pulled instead of cutting; not quite as desirable as the Standard Evergreen. Pound 15c. Postage extra 8c per lb.

JAPANESE DWARF—This is the earliest broom corn, matures in about 75 days. Can be planted after wheat, thus securing two crops from the same land in one year. Short fibered brush used for making whisks. Pound 15c. Postage 8c per lb. Ask for price in larger quantity.

Shallu

SHALLU—A non-saccharine sorghum from India where it is extensively cultivated under the name of "Shallu." It is also known under the name of California Rice, California Wheat and Egyptian Wheat.

The seed should be sown in rows not less than 3 feet apart and 3 to 5 pounds of seed per acre will give good stand. If wanted for fodder, sow ½ to 1 bushel either broad-cast or in drills. Price 10c per pound. Ask for quantity price.

Dwarf Essex Rape

The foliage of this plant resembles Rutabaga tops and is especially valuable for pasturing hogs during the summer months. Also for sheep pasture during the fall months; it is advisable to sow at intervals of 3 or 4 weeks, thus securing pasture throughout the summer and fall months. The seed may be sown at any time from early spring until end of August. Sow 5 to 7 pounds to acre broad-cast and harrow lightly. Price 10c per pound. Ask for quantity price.

Sand Vetch

Sand or Winter Vetch succeeds and produces good crops on poor, sandy soil as well as on good land; grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. It is perfectly hardy, remaining green late into the winter. Can be sown in the spring mixed with Oats or Barley, or during August or September with Rye, which serves as a support for the plants. Every farm should have at least a small field of it. Sow 25 or 30 pounds to the acre, with ½ bushel Rye, or 1 bushel Barley or Oats. Pound 20c. Ask for price in quantity.

Postage extra on all Seeds at 8c per pound.

Sacks Extra at 25c Each for Cotton Seamless or 10c for Heavy Jutes, in Addition to Price of Seeds



COW PEAS

Should be sown on every farm to renew the fertility of the soil and increase forage production that is eagerly sought by every animal on the farm.

PREPARATION AND SOWING—Should not be planted until ground is warm. The Stock Pea requires a great deal of nourishment while growing, and if not obtained near the surface, will send its roots down until they reach it, hence it is advisable to plow deeply and thoroughly before sowing them.

The vines should be cut for hay when the first pods turn yellow and before the first leaves begin to fall. As much foliage can be produced from Cow Peas in 80 days as Red Clover will yield in 8 months. They are well adapted for sowing as a catch crop.

The ground should be well pulverized and level, as then not much soil will be mixed with the hay when cutting. They can be sown broadcast, or drilled 8 to 10 inches apart using 60 to 90 pounds to the acre; the thicker they are sown, the finer the hay will be. They should be sown thickly on rich land, and not so thickly on poor land. The hay of Stock Peas is especially rich in that most valuable of all nutritive food substance, protein.

FERTILIZER VALUE

The Cow Pea has a power more than any other leguminous crop to extract nitrogen from the air and store it in the vines and roots, so that even when the crop is cut off the land is enriched and its condition improved. The roots extend into the soil about like clover and this furnishes a way for the rain and the atmosphere to penetrate.

Postage extra 8c per pound.

Millet Seed

GERMAN—This is a favorite variety, for planting in good land to produce a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months. 50 pounds to the bushel. Sow 40 to 50 pounds to the acre. Per pound 5c. Per 100 pounds *ask for price*.

COMMON MILLET—Annual grass. Relished by all kinds of stock. Makes good hay. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to acre. Per pound 5c. Per 100 pounds, *ask for price*.

SIBERIAN—Very productive forage plant; two weeks ahead of the large German, has finer hay. Requires much less seed to plant an acre. Pound 5c. Per 100 pounds, *ask for price*.

JAPANESE MILLET or "BILLION DOLLAR GRASS"—It is of recent introduction and great claims are made of its value as a forage plant. Pound 5c. Per 100 pounds, *ask for price*.

PEARL MILLET or PENCILARIA—Sow in drills 4 feet apart and cultivate like corn. The plants attain the height of 8 to 10 feet with slender stalks and long, slender bladed leaves. Pound 20c.

Castor Beans

Will do well on good corn land. One bushel will plant 15 acres. Per pound 10c. Price on larger quantities on application.

WHIPPOORWILL—Very valuable kind, growth medium producing large quantities of well-filled pods, which are very long. The plant makes excellent forage for cattle and hogs. Pound 5c, per 100 pounds, market price.

NEW ERA—Is a dwarf variety, nearly a bluish mottled color, has practically the same habits as the Speckled Whippoorwill, about 10 days earlier in maturing. Pound 5c.

NEW REVENUE PEA—Is much superior to the Black Eye Pea, Lady or Rice Pea which are extensively grown for table use. It is early, productive and an extremely rank grower; the green peas are fine as snap beans and delicious when hulled and used while green as Lima Beans. The Peas are ready for use in 70 to 75 days after planting. Pound 15c.

BLACK—This variety, while a little later than Whippoorwill, produces a larger growth of vine. It also produces a heavy yield of peas. Pound 5c, per 100 pounds, market price.

CLAY—A various colored Pea, similar in character to the Whippoorwill, but is of much taller growth, making larger yield of hay. Pound 5c, per 100 pounds, market price.

CANADA FIELD PEA—The foliage and habit of growth is quite similar to the Garden Peas. It is sometimes grown alone, but the most satisfactory results are secured by using with oats, rye or barley. It is a good feed, either green or dry for cattle. Sow 60 to 90 pounds of seed to the acre. Pound 5c, per 100 pounds, market price.

Flax

Is a profitable crop in some parts of Kansas. Sow three-quarter bushel to the acre. Market price variable. Write us for quotations.

Sunflower Seed

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—Very large heads, often 15 to 20 inches in diameter, high feeding value for poultry, as it is cheaply grown and an excellent food to increase egg production. It is being more generally planted where its feeding value is understood. Can be sown any time from early spring until July. Plant 3 pounds of seed per acre in drills the same as corn. Pound 10c.

Buckwheat

JAPANESE—This variety has been grown here with good results. It is early and very productive; the kernels are larger than any other variety of Buckwheat, of a rich, dark-brown color. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel seed to the acre. Per pound 5c. Price variable. Write for quantity prices.

Canary Seed

Requires about the same cultivation as Wheat, easily grown; sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Per pound 10c.

Postage extra on Farm Seeds at 8c per pound

WICHITA, KANSAS

Hemp Seed

This crop should receive more attention. The fibre is in demand on the eastern markets and the seed can be readily marketed. Per pound 10c.

Barley

MANSURY—It is an early six rowed variety with strong, bright straw. Bearing long, well-filled heads of plump grain; ripens medium early. Sow two bushels to the acre. Market price variable.

Winter Emmer

The most promising feeding grain for the Western States that has been tried since the introduction of Kafir Corn. It is drought resistant, and will make a crop in a wet season. The grain is especially valuable for cattle and horses. Market price variable. Write for prices.

Seed Oats

RED TEXAS—Largely grown in this State; it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper; makes a very heavy grain. Will quote prices upon receipt of inquiry.

Seed Rye

We will be pleased to quote prices during months of July and August.

Winter Wheat

We will have a choice lot of seed wheat to offer during the autumn months. Varieties we will offer are all first-class.

The price of farm seeds fluctuates during the season—will quote prices on receipt of inquiry.

Commercial Fertilizers

Commercial Fertilizer is not a guarantee of the crop nor is it a complete answer to all agricultural problems, but it is a matter for careful experiment on the basis of an investment. If put on bare rocks, Commercial Fertilizer will produce nothing, and in the same degree when used on badly tilled, poorly drained, or unsuitable soils it is a waste of time and money.

Proper selection of soils, correct rotation of crops good drainage and good culture are the essential things—without which good results should not be expected. With best of care soils *wear out*. Every bushel of grain or vegetables, and every animal that leaves the farm takes with it a certain portion of the fertility of the soil.

The problem is to replace that loss of fertility.

Manure should be applied on corn ground but no one kind is able to replace the crops that have been sold off. Nitrogen can be restored from the air, by proper rotation with Cow Peas, Clover or Alfalfa, and this should be done. Phosphoric Acid and Potash cannot be recovered by any manure or green crop—they must be brought back from outside sources.

The most reliable and economical way is through the purchase of Commercial Fertilizers—such as slaughter-house refuse—bone meal, dried blood, and tankage mixtures, in some cases acid phosphate and different forms of potash, but with the latter great care must be used in applying, and it is therefore safer to buy mixtures already compounded and offered for sale by reliable concerns, because it is mixed in proper proportion to supply elements required by the soil or crop for which the particular brand is intended.

We Sell Helmet Brand Fertilizers



Helmet
Brand

Figure with us now for Fertilizers to be used on Oats, Corn, Vegetables, and Grass in the spring, and in June or July correspond with us for Fertilizer to be used on Wheat in the fall.

We believe in the judicious use of barn-yard manure and green crops plowed under to supply humus.

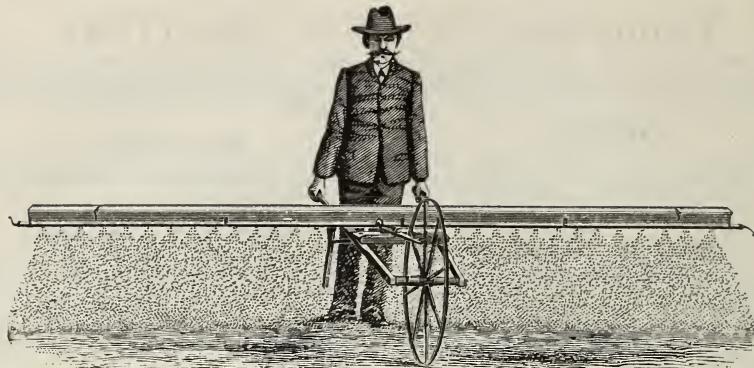
LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZER—Lawn Grass is a heavy feeder; will not thrive and hold its beautiful dark-green color and velvety appearance unless it is suitably fed. Price per pound 5 cents, per 100 pounds drum \$3.00.

We also sell Helmet Brand Corn Fertilizers, Wheat Fertilizers, Fertilizers for Potatoes, Cabbage, Tomatoes and other garden crops. Shall be pleased to send you pamphlet giving information, upon receipt of your request.

GROUND LIMESTONE—Has proven beneficial to the soils of different States and especially for some crops. If interested ask us for price, and information about applying it to land.

PHOSPHATE ROCK—In some form, supplied to the land is the quickest way to replace phosphorus. If interested ask us for more information.

ROSS BROTHERS



Thompson's Wheelbarrow Seeder

For all sections of the country where winds prevail, there is no Grass Seeder that will equal this machine for an even, accurate job of seeding. Any body can use it. The quantity sown per acre can be instantly changed by slipping a pin from one hole to another. It has an index to show the amount of seed the machine sows per acre. This seeder runs very easily, is not complicated, weighs all complete ready for work, 45 to 50 pounds. Seeds can be sown mixed or separate, any quantity per acre desired, 30 to 40 acres per day.

THE NO. 6 SEEDER is made for sowing all small seeds like Alfalfa, Timothy, Millet and Clover. 14-ft. Hopper \$8.50
16-ft. Hopper \$9.00

THE NO. 5 has a double hopper and sows all small seed like Clover, Timothy, Millet, Alfalfa, also all chaffy seeds like Red Top, Orchard Grass and Clean Blue Grass. Hopper 14-ft. long, \$11.00.

The Cyclone Seed Sower



It is the greatest labor and seed saving invention of the age. The working principles are a novelty of simplicity, the result of more than twenty-five years of careful study. It is so simple in construction and perfect in operation that even a boy can operate it. It will sow Alfalfa, Timothy, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Hungarian, Red-top, Turnip, Millet, Kafir, Cane, Cotton, and all other grains and Seeds perfectly even, any desired amount per acre, and from thirty to sixty acres a day. Full instructions and directions on every machine. Price \$1.50.



THE CYCLONE JR. SEED SOWER—Embodies all the principal features for even distribution of seeds, as found in our time-tested Cyclone Seeder. It is, however, built on slightly different principles. High in Value, Low in price. Each \$1.25.

“W & B” Lawn Mowers

Plain bearing from \$4.00 to \$9.50 each. Ball bearing from \$4.50 to \$10.00 each. Will supply specifications and prices upon receipt of inquiry.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

Diamond Garden Cultivator

Our "Diamond" Double Wheel Garden Cultivators have the advantage over single cultivators of being able to work both sides of a row at once. Our patented opening and closing device permits the operator to set his machine in an instant to any desired width. The controlling lever is placed between the handles, near the top, and by simply moving to the right or left the tool is set just where wanted. This cultivator can also be used the same as the single wheel cultivator for working between the rows where the plants are too tall to be straddled, and therefore combines the advantages of both the single and double wheel. It is made with six reversible

points, with hoeing attachment or weed cutters, right and left hand plows and leaf guards or vine lifters. In working both sides of the row the guards are on the inside of the wheels, but can be changed to the outside when working between rows.



Double Wheel Cultivator—W. & B. Mfg. Co.

The handles can easily be adjusted by simply loosening one bolt. With the proper attachments it can be used for hilling, furrowing or covering. It is made of first-class material, and is the most perfect tool of its kind on the market. Price \$4.50. Rakes extra 35c.

DIAMOND GARDEN CULTIVATOR—Our "Diamond" Single Wheel Garden Cultivator has an entirely new arrangement of frame, which is neat, strong and compact. This cultivator is equipped with five reversible points, hoeing attachments or weed cutters, rakes, and right and left hand plows. The hoeing attachments or weed cutters, can be arranged to hoe in or out, or to and from plants, and can be set at any angle the operator may desire. In using this tool as a cultivator, one or more teeth may be used as the different work may require. Price \$3.75. Rakes extra 35c.

Western Garden Seed Drill

The Western is different from most drills of its class, being similar to a one-horse corn drill, but reduced in size to suit garden seeds, and so it can be operated by hand. Price \$6.50.



THE WHITMAN
& BARNES MAN-
UFACTURING
COMPANY

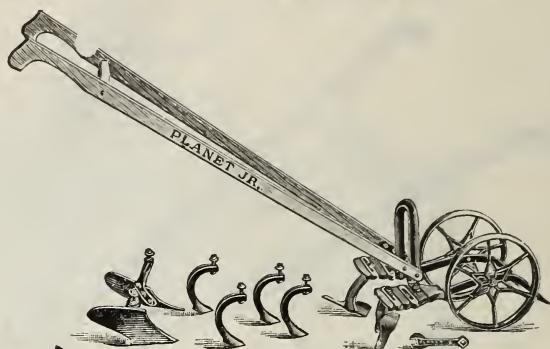
Weights 45 Pounds

ROSS BROTHERS

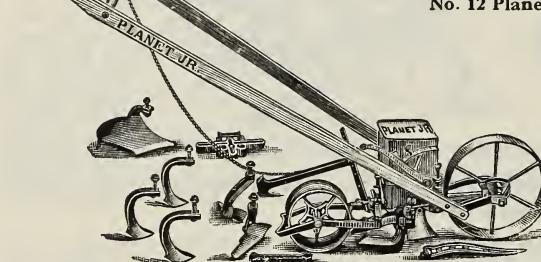
Planet Jr. Garden and Farm Implements

No. 12, Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe—Price, with attachments as in cut, \$7.00. Packed weight 32 pounds.

- 1 pair of 6 inch hoes.
- 2 pair of hollow steel cultivator teeth.
- 1 pair of plows.
- 1 pair of leaf lifters.



No. 12 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe.

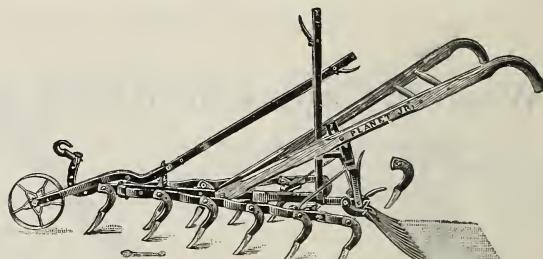


No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

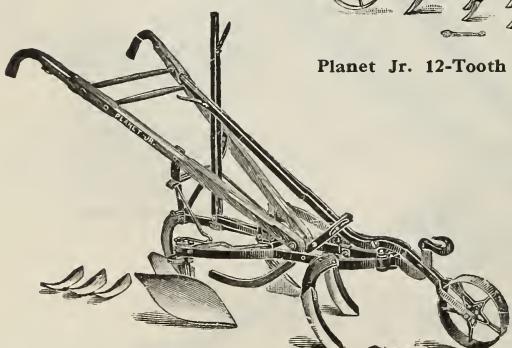
No. 4, Planet Jr.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price, complete, \$11.00. As a Seeder only, \$9.00. Steel Driving Wheel.

Weight complete, 55 pounds; hopper holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Equipment: 1 pair of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch hoes. 3 cultivator teeth. 1 garden plow. 1 leaf guard.

Planet Jr. 12 Tooth Harrow—Cultivator and Pulverizer. Complete (with lever wheel and pulverizer) \$9.00. With lever wheel, \$7.40. Price, plain \$6.20. Packed, weight, complete, 73 lbs.



Planet Jr. 12-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer.



No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator—Price, with attachments as shown in cut, \$9.00. Packed, weight 82 pounds. Equipment: 4 three inch plates. 1 four inch plate. 2 side hoes, 1 seven inch shovel.

Illustration shows attachments set for plowing towards the row and hillling.

Planet Jr. general catalog will be mailed if wanted.

The Deming Premier Power Sprayer

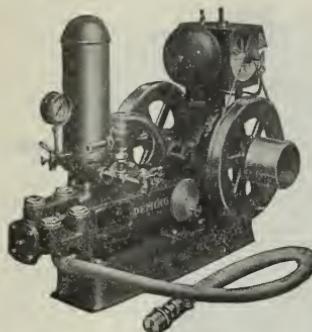


Fig. 656, Deming Premier Spray

to stand wear and tear. Any Gasoline Engine can be belted to the pull wheel and a pressure of 150 to 200 pounds can be maintained. Shipping weight about 250 pounds.

Price complete with 8 feet of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch suction hose with strainer, 2 double discharge stop cocks Fig. 366 pressure gauge and relief valve; \$50.00.

The Victor Power Spray

This outfit has been designed to meet a demand for a first-class gasoline driven sprayer of compact construction, durability, symmetrical design, light weight, high power and reasonable price. All parts are made low so that branches of trees do not interfere. *Special circular of Power Sprayers on Request.*

SPECIFICATIONS

Pump—Modern design triplex pump, single acting, plunger type, with outside packed brass plungers. Hard rubber valves with brass seats. Shaft and

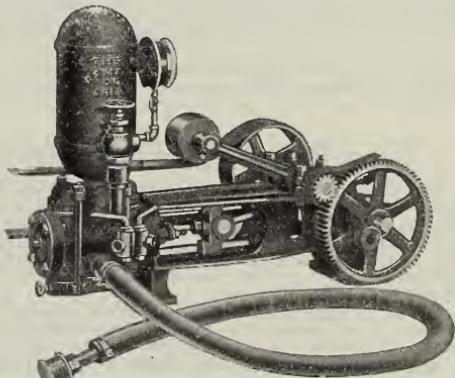
Fig. 656 has met with great success wherever used; it is made in two sizes— $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. air-cooled, gasoline engine, and a double acting pump similar to Fig. 614, but stronger, mounted on a rigid sub-base. The engine can also be used for other purposes than spraying. It is disconnected from pump by removing four set screws.

The pump has $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inch cylinder, removable brass liner, brass ball valves, brass piston rod, drain cocks, 8 feet of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch suction hose and strainer, relief valve, and pressure gauge; also two stop-cocks, Fig. 366. Discharge hose and nozzles are extra. Shipping weight, Fig. 656, No. 1, about 950 pounds. Fig. 656, No. 2, about 1050 pounds.

Fig. 656, No. 1, as illustrated ($2\frac{1}{2}$ H. P.) \$235.00. Fig. 656, No. 2, as illustrated ($3\frac{1}{2}$ H. P.) \$255.00.

The Deming Belt-Driven Spray Pump

Fig. 765—This Pump is very similar to the one used with Gasoline Engine Power Sprayer, Fig. 656. It is strongly built



The Deming Belt-Driven Spray Pump—Fig. 765

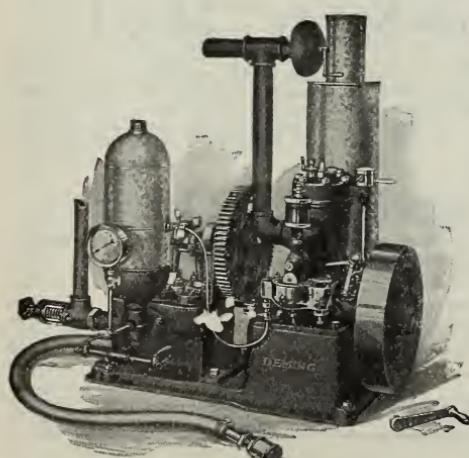


Fig. 735—The Victor Power Sprayer

pinion of best quality steel. Machine cut gear and pinion, ratio, 4 to 1. Stroke $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., capacity 10 gal. per min. at 200 pounds pressure—sufficient for 8 Demorel nozzles.

Engine—Special 2-cycle, 3-horse power gasoline engine. This engine has a special thermo-syphon cooling system; complete set of oiling devices; special electric battery ignition system, and governor. The sub-base under engine and pump are made for compactness and strength. The gasoline tank sets rigidly on top of the air chamber.

Equipment—A discharge relief valve and a pressure gauge are provided, also two 3-way discharge cocks and an 8-foot section $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wire-lined suction hose with strainer.

PRICE

Fig. 735—“Victor” power sprayer, as illustrated and described—pump and engine only, with equipment as above (Cypher, *Konurry*), \$185.00.

The “Wizard” magneto (with governor), (Cypher, *Kibble*) extra, \$20.00.

The Century Barrel Sprayer

Fig. 645—The Century is the best all-round Barrel Sprayer on the market; it is strong and durable and with proper care will last for years. The pump is only 44 inches high, having the large air chamber located principally within the barrel, leaving no projection to catch in the branches. The Cylinder is submerged in the liquid and is constantly primed.

A special mechanical agitator is provided. The Century No. 2, is made with 2½ inch cylinder, length of stroke 4½ inches. All working parts are brass and the Century is provided with special packing. Shipping weight, pump only, boxed, about 75 pounds.

Fig. 645, Outfit A, with 12½ feet section of ½ inch hose and Demorel nozzle, with pole connection, \$13.50, barrel not included.

The "Simplex" Barrel Sprayer

Fig. 550—Is a very easy working pump, which may be used on the side or end of the barrel. A large air chamber insures a constant stream while the mechanical agitator keeps the liquid thoroughly stirred up. All working parts of the pump coming in contact with the liquid are brass. Shipping weight, pump only, crated about 60 pounds.

Fig. 550, Outfit A, with 12½ feet section of ½ inch hose and Demorel nozzle and pole connection, \$10.50, barrel not included.



Fig. 645. The Century Sprayer

The Bonanza Double Acting Spray Pump

Fig. 614—Has brass ball valves and seats, cylinder with removable brass liner, guided brass piston rod, indestructible plunger packing; and all working parts easily accessible.

A very large air chamber enables Fig 614 to maintain a pressure sufficient to supply four leads of hose. For a pump having so much greater capacity than a barrel sprayer, this outfit works with mechanical ease. The Bonanza Pump is furnished with one double discharge Y hose connection and the other discharge opening is plugged. It has 8 feet of 1½ inch wire lined suction hose and strainer, with nipple and lock-nut for attaching to barrel or tank.

Fig. 614 is made in two sizes; No. 1, 2-inch cylinder, 3 ½-inch stroke; Price \$27.50. No. 2, 2½ inch cylinder, 4½ inch stroke; Price \$32.50. When ready to ship No. 1 will weigh about 100 pounds, and No. 2 about 135 pounds. Nozzles, hose and bamboo poles extra.

SUCCESS BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP—With 3 feet of hose and nozzle, \$4.00.

STANDARD SPRAY PUMP—Made entirely of brass, with two solid brass ball valves. Complete with three feet of hose and strainer, each \$4.00.

"Auto-Spray" No. 1



AUTO POP No. 1

The standard of all compressed air sprayers and fully guaranteed. Useful for spraying, trees, crops, whitewashing, disinfectants. The pump is brass and of large capacity, and two pumpings will empty the tank under very high pressure.

Auto Pop No. 1

AUTO-POP No. 1 the only self cleaning nozzle and operates automatically	
Auto-Spray No. 1A brass tank with stop-cock.....	\$6.75
Auto-Spray No. 1B brass tank with Auto-Pop.....	7.75
Auto-Spray No. 1C galvanized tank with stop-cock.....	4.50
Auto-Spray No. 1D galvanized tank with Auto-Pop.....	5.50
2 ft. Brass Extension Rods.....	.50
Strainer.....	.90

We carry in stock a complete line of nozzles and attachments bamboo poles and high pressure hose for spraying purposes. Shall be pleased to submit illustrated pamphlet and will quote prices upon receipt of inquiry.

"Auto-Spray" No. 1

WICHITA, KANSAS

SPRAYING



A half bushel of unsprayed apples (123 apples,) and half bushel, same variety, of sprayed apples (58 apples), both from the same orchard. Proof of the value of spraying in general and of DEMING SPRAYERS in particular.

WHO WILL BUY SPECKED APPLES AND PEACHES WHEN HE CAN GET BEAUTIFUL, SMOOTH, CLEAN FRUIT? WOULD YOU? WHO WILL TAKE A BASKET OF TOMATOES WITH A PATCH OF BLACK ROT HERE AND THERE? WOULD YOU? Most Apple buyers will not touch an apple from an unsprayed orchard. Spraying is a recognized part of fruit growing and gardening and the more frequently it is done the more profitable the crops produced.

The wide spread interest in spraying fruit trees during the season just closed has brought about unusual conditions. Many orchards were sprayed for the first time and many people sprayed who had never attempted to do so before. This has resulted in much imperfect spraying, or in the case of badly infested orchards, there has been thorough spraying which has been offset by the tremendous number of scale and other insect pests present. In many cases orchards have been properly sprayed, but were so surrounded by unsprayed orchards that scale infection has again taken place during the growing season.

This leads to a condition, very marked this year, of a large number of apple, peach and pear orchards which have been sprayed for scale, becoming badly infested towards the end of the season.

Do not delay placing order for LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION for SCALE. The demand next spring is going to be enormous; orders placed early will be certain of receiving attention and prompt shipment.

Lime-Sulphur Solution

Lime-Sulphur Solution is effective in destroying San Jose Scale by reason of its caustic properties. Use one gallon Lime Sulphur Solution to nine gallons of water for spraying trees while dormant.

For San Jose Scale spray every part of the trunk and branches after the leaves are off in the fall and the tree is dormant. Using one part Lime-Sulphur Solution to eight parts of water. Then again in the spring before the leaf-buds open. It will be profitable to make two sprayings for scale if you can spare the time. With proper spraying your trees will be clean and you will secure larger, cleaner and more perfect fruit.

Prices: Gallon 50c, 5-gallon cans \$1.75. $\frac{1}{2}$ -bbls. containing about 27 gallons at 24c per gallon. Barrels containing about 50 gallons at 22c per gallon.

Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of Lead mixes easily with water and remains well in suspension. Is a neutral insecticide. It destroys all *leaf-eating insects*, will not be washed off by rains, and will not burn the most delicate foliage. The ingredients of Arsenate of Lead are properly distributed and scientifically correct, therefore, the purchaser can use this product with a feeling of security.

DIRECTIONS—Mix with a small quantity of water, the required amount of lead paste, and pour into spray tank keeping well stirred. Three (3) pounds Arsenate of Lead-paste to 50 gallons of water should be effective for the destruction of most insects, and should be repeated when spraying is directed against a number of pests. If the orchardist is spraying against Grown Canker Worm, which requires a stronger solution, from 5 to 6 pounds of Arsenate of Lead-Paste to 50 gallons of water may be used.

PRICES

1 pound glass jars.....	\$ 25	25 pound wooden pails.....	\$ 3 00
2 pound glass jars.....	50	50 pound wooden pails.....	5 50
5 pound wooden pails.....	1 75	100 pound wooden keg.....	10 00
12½ pound wooden pails.....	1 90	600 pound Barrel (per 100 pounds).....	9 00

POISON—Arsenate of Lead is an arsenical poison when taken internally.

ANTIDOTE—Give promptly any emetic; warm salt water or mustard, and large doses of castor oil.

Spray Nozzles

	Each
Winkle-Mist Nozzle.....	\$1 00
Vermorel ".....	1 00
Demorel ".....	75
Simplex Angle ".....	75
Bordeaux ".....	1 00
Eureka ".....	75
No. 1 "Scotch Mist" tree sprayer nozzle.....	1 25
No. 2 Whitewash Sprayer nozzle.....	1 25
No. 3 "Lawn Shower" sprayer, removable nozzle.....	\$2 00



No. 1 Scotch Mist Nozzle

POULTRY SUPPLIES



It is the policy of this store to give our customers the *maximum of quality for the minimum of price*. Every article that we buy is carefully inspected to be certain that it contains the best quality obtainable at the price. Therefore if you want to buy dependable Poultry Supplies and Machinery you can secure them at this store and feel certain that your purchase will prove satisfactory.

Every article of Poultry Supplies that we carry in stock is standard in its class and contains the best quality obtainable, anywhere, at the price asked.

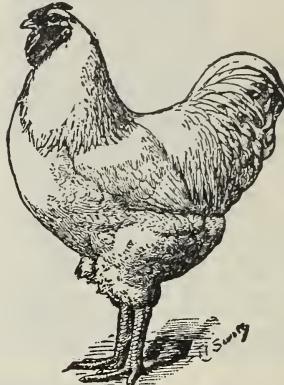
Why You Need an Incubator

It is possible to rear 500 chicks with the same amount of labor as you would expend on 50.

It is possible for you to hatch chickens at any time and dispose of them when the market price suits you.

It will hatch chicks at any time that you set fertile eggs, and if you want early laying pullets, the February and March hatches will produce them.

Egg production during the winter months is more profitable than selling pullets as broilers, and if they are saved from early hatches they will begin laying in November and December, and if you feed them properly they will continue laying throughout the winter.



Leg Bands



Champion

CHAMPION LEG BANDS
—Aluminum—Prices, postpaid. 12 for 15c, 25 for 25c, 50 for 45c, 100 for 75c.

CONVENIENT LEG BAND

—This is the newest Leg band on the market and the name is well applied because it is a very convenient band to use. In ordering use following table of sizes. No. 3, Asiatic Males and small Turkeys. No. 4, American Males, large Asiatic Females. No. 6, Asiatic Females, Minorca Males, etc. No. 7 American Females and Leghorn Males. No. 10, Leghorn and Mediterranean Females.

Prices, postpaid 12 for 25c, 30 for 45c, 60 for 75c, 100 for \$1.00.

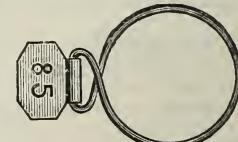
CLIMAX LEG BANDS—This is the original wire band, with aluminum tag. They are numbered 1 to 100. Not more than 3 numbers or letters can be stamped on each tag. They are not made in pigeon sizes. Prices prepaid by mail or express. 12 for 15c, 25 for 25c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c.

Use following table of sizes.

Table of Sizes	No. 1—For Bantams and small Mediterraneans.
	No. 2—Mediterranean Females.
	No. 3—Mediterranean Males, American Females.
	No. 4—Large American Females, small American Males and Asiatic Females.
	No. 5—American Males, Asiatic Females, small Asiatic Males, Turkeys.
	No. 6—Asiatic Males and Tom Turkeys.



Convenient



Climax Leg Band

DOUBLE CLINCH LEG BANDS—Is a popular band, which is provided with a strong and secure fastener. It is made in both poultry and pigeon sizes—in aluminum only. Prices by prepaid mail or express. 12 for 15c, 25 for 25c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c. Use above table of sizes.

SEAMLESS PIGEON BANDS—Are made of pure aluminum. Made in three sizes—Nos. 1, 2, 3. Prices, postpaid. 12 for 30c, 25 for 50c, 50 for \$1.00, 100 for \$1.50.

WICHITA, KANSAS

Queen Incubators

The results secured from Queen Incubators and Brooders have proven satisfactory to everyone.

In most Incubators equipped with wafer thermostats the wafer holder or bracket is attached to the side of the incubator and the wafer is held in one position only, and when taking the tray of eggs from such a machine, it often happens that some of the shells of the larger eggs are cracked because they strike the wafer holder. This trouble is avoided in the QUEEN Incubator. Because the wafer holder in the QUEEN can be adjusted—raised or lowered as the operator of the machine desires—to accommodate different size or kind of eggs—or for changing position of wafer according to season of the year. You can adjust the wafer in the QUEEN Incubator so that it will do its work right in each and every case.

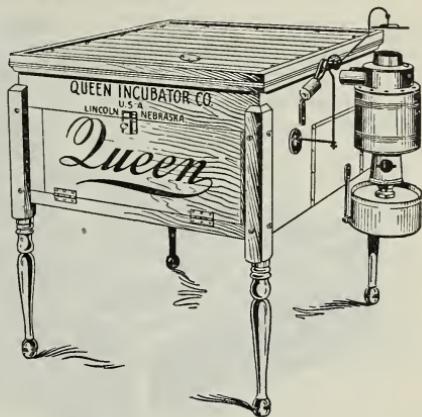
Much less oil is required for the lamp operating the QUEEN Incubator because the heater jacket protects the heater from cool air, making it possible for the water to heat quicker and maintain the heat longer. The heater jacket is so constructed that the heat from the lamp is used twice.

The lamp flue is long and extends into the heater. By reason of the length of the flue the lamp always burns a steady flame with no smoke nor odor. This feature of the QUEEN is an improvement and is worth considering.

PRICES

No. 1, Queen, 70 egg.....	\$ 9 50	No. 3, Queen, 180 egg.....	\$13 00
No. 2, Queen, 130 egg.....	10 75	No. 4, Queen, 240 egg.....	16 25
No. 5, Queen, 360 egg.....			\$21 00

Delivered to your station in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa or Nebraska at above prices. Add 50 cents for Oklahoma and Arkansas; \$1 for Texas and \$1.50 for New Mexico points.



Queen Fireless Brooder

THE LATEST QUEEN IMPROVEMENT

These brooders are all hot-water heated, but no lamp is used. You make a saving in the purchase price then save the cost of coal oil, and also save the time that would be required to look after the lamp. The

QUEEN Outdoor Fireless Brooder is storm and rat proof.

You can use it outdoors in all kinds of weather winter or summer, and your chicks will thrive in it.

The top is hinged at the back, and when raised exposes the entire interior of brooder, thus the brooder can be easily cleaned. The top is covered with galvanized sheet iron that will not rust.

The QUEEN Indoor Fireless Brooder is provided with the warm hover place only, this style being made for use in any kind of a brooder coop, poultry house or shed. This brooder can be placed out of doors in a run-yard in nice weather but as it is not proof against all kinds of weather it should always be placed under cover at night and on cold or stormy days. It can be used in winter as well as in summer as long as it is under cover.

PRICES

No. 26, 50-chick, Fireless Indoor....	\$ 3 75
No. 27, 100 chick, Fireless Indoor....	4 50
No. 28, 150-chick, Fireless Indoor....	5 00
No. 29, 200-chick, Fireless Indoor....	6 00
No. 30, 100-chick, Fireless Outdoor..	8 50
No. 31, 150-chick, Fireless Outdoor..	10 00
No. 32, 200-chick, Fireless Outdoor..	11 50

These prices are delivered at any railroad station in Kansas. For Oklahoma add 25c to price of each machine. For Texas add 50c to price of each machine. New Mexico, 75c extra.

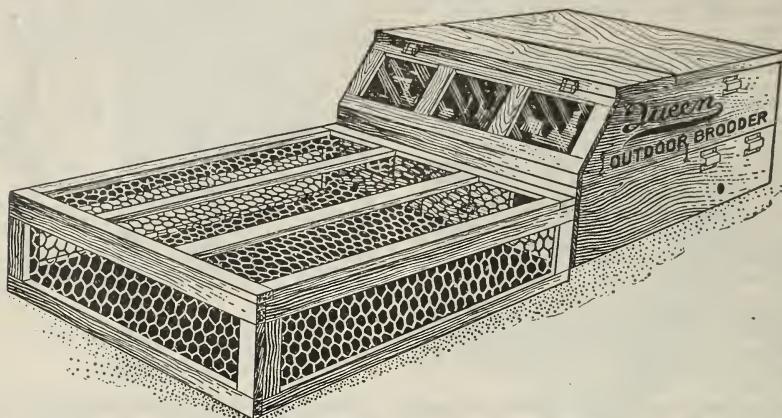
The regular QUEEN catalog tells all about QUEEN Incubators and Brooders. Shall be glad to mail same to you.



ROSS BROTHERS

Queen Brooders

LAMP HEATED



QUEEN Outdoor Brooders are built to work outside without housing of any kind. Seven years' use under the most trying conditions has proven that these brooders can be depended upon to work successfully in zero weather, in spite of wind, rain, sleet or snow.

QUEEN Brooders like QUEEN Incubators are shipped complete with all fixtures required to put your machine in operation.

PRICES

No. 7, 100-chick, indoor.....	\$ 6 75	No. 10, 100-chick, outdoor.....	\$10 50
No. 8, 150-chick, indoor.....	7 50	No. 11, 150-chick, outdoor.....	12 00
No. 9, 200-chick, indoor.....	8 00	No. 12, 200-chick, outdoor.....	13 50

Standard Cornell Incubators

We have a limited number of these incubators for sale and quote the following low prices as long as they are in stock

PRICES

Cornell, No. 1, 128-egg.....	\$18 50	Cornell, No. 2, 232-egg.....	\$25 00
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Peep-O'-Day Brooders

We have a few of these brooders in stock and quote following prices as long as we can fill orders.

PRICES

No. 2, capacity 75 to 85 chicks.....	\$12 00	No. 3, capacity 35 to 50 chicks.....	\$ 8 50
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The "All-Rite" Sanitary Fountain and Feeder

AUTOMATIC FEEDER AND FOUNTAIN

Clean, pure water is life to the chicks. Foul, dirty and stale water is sure death. Which are your chicks getting? Which would you rather have them drink?

The "All-Rite" is hung up out of the dirt and litter. Chicks cannot possibly foul it. They cannot get into it to get wet, they cannot get any dirt into it.

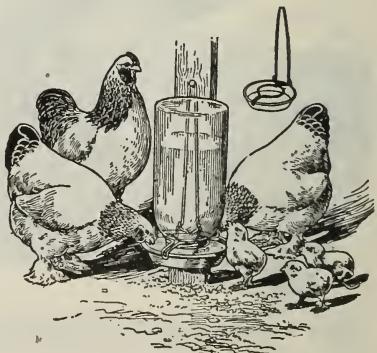
It feeds water, grit, grain, mixed chick feed, etc.

It is easy to fill; simply snap out the bottom pan, fill the jar, snap the pan on again and invert. There is no need of removing the jar from the wire holder. It is strong and substantially made and folds up compactly for shipment.

Made with wire holder for any size Mason fruit jars.

A two quart fountain holds sufficient water, grit, or grain for twelve or fifteen hens. Increase your profit by saving the chicks.

Two size of pans; one for chicks, the other for grown fowls. Price, chick size, 15c each, 2 for 25c, postage extra 7c each. Weight $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per dozen. Hen size; 20c each, 2 for 35c; postage extra 8c each. Weight $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per dozen. We do not include jars with the "All-Rite" Fountain and Feeder.



Standard Cyphers Incubators



What "Standard" means. Cyphers Incubator Company turns out the best goods it knows how to produce. While its incubators are beautiful in design and finish, at the same time not a penny is wasted on fancy trimmings or on useless, complicated contrivances. Goods that are *exactly adapted to the work* is our chief object, but no critic can place his hand anywhere on a Standard Cyphers Incubator and Brooder and truthfully say, "This is inadequate; this is cheaply built." In other words, every cent is spent on these goods that is believed necessary, but not a penny more. The result is that capacity, quality of materials and workmanship considered the Standard Cyphers Incubators are sold at low prices, and the purchaser gets full value and gets what he wants—a practical, trust-worthy incubator and one that will last.

PRICES

No. 0, 70 hen egg, 55 duck egg.....	\$15 00	No. 2, 244 hen egg, 200 duck egg.....	\$32 00
No. 1, 144 hen egg, 112 duck egg.....	22 00	No. 3, 390 hen egg, 300 duck egg.....	38 00

For further information ask for Cyphers catalog.

Cyphers Brooders

Cyphers Adaptable Hover & Standard Fire-Proof Brooder Heater

As the name indicates, this efficient device is "adaptable" for use anywhere that chicks can be housed with safety, and it will do its work under widely varying conditions. It is constructed *entirely of non-combustible material*.

The Adaptable Hover is especially recommended for use in continuous brooding houses, containing pens or chick runways side by side. It may also be used separately to excellent advantage as a brooding device in colony coops, in portable houses and in home-made brooders, such as goods boxes, piano boxes or organ cases, and can be adapted to other makes of brooders provided they are 26 inches high and of fairly large dimensions otherwise.



Cyphers Style B Outdoor Brooder

Cyphers Outdoor Brooders

CYPHERS STYLE B OUTDOOR BROODER—This is the most popular "foster mother" made and sold in any country at any price. It is equipped with a Standard Cyphers Fire-Proof Adaptable Hover. The Apartment under the Hover is the warmest at all times when the brooder is in operation, the apartment in which the Hover is located is next warmest, then there is the cool exercising room, with large glass window and double door in which the chicks obtain the necessary exercise in stormy weather and become gradually hardened before they are allowed freedom out of doors during the cold days of early spring. This brooder is well lighted and durably built. The floor is in one piece, and the floors of the hover and exercising apartments are on the same level, avoiding the use of steps or inclined runways for the chicks to climb. All of these special features combine to make this the most popular type of brooder.

PRICES

Cyphers Adaptable Hover.....	\$ 8 50	Cyphers Style B Outdoor brooder.....	\$16 50
Cyphers Style A Outdoor brooder.....	12 50	Cyphers Style C Outdoor brooder.....	18 50

We do not give description of Style A and Style C Outdoor Brooders but will be glad to mail Cyphers catalog upon receipt of your inquiry for same.

The Cycle Hatcher



The Cycle Hatcher

by any child that can properly care for a lamp—the essential part in the operation of a Cycle Hatcher.

The Cycle Hatcher is made in two styles; one style is simply to hatch the eggs—the other to do the double duty of hatching and brooding. Both styles of hatchers are fire-proof; they are so constructed that it will never cause heat, thus eliminating the danger from fire. There are many features embodied in this new invention that makes it possible to raise fowls in small places, in village and city yards, in boxes, sheds, on porches or any other out of the way place.

Unlike other machines for hatching eggs and brooding chickens, the lamp is let down from the top of the machine, making it unnecessary to stoop every time you have occasion to handle the lamp.

A dry goods box, well covered with tar paper or other water-proof material, will serve as a safe place to operate the machine, winter or summer, and will enable you to hatch and raise some chickens while your neighbor is waiting for a more convenient season or time.

It is the machine that has made it possible to get such large returns from a few hens in the Philo System plant.



Brooder-Hatcher

PRICES

Cycle Hatchers.....	\$ 6 50	Galv. Iron Brooders, medium.....	\$ 2 25
Cycle Brooder Hatchers.....	8 50	Galv. Iron Brooders, large.....	2 75
Galv. Iron Brooders, small.....	1 75	Educator Brooders.....	5 50

Philo System Coops

PRICES

Brooder Coops, complete with troughs.....	\$12 00	Adjustable Coops, complete with troughs....	\$17 00
Economy Coops, complete with troughs.....	14 00	Single Winter-Coops comp. with troughs ..	22 50
		Summer Colony Coops, com. with troughs	\$14 00

Complete descriptive catalog of the above goods will be forwarded upon receipt of inquiry.

WICHITA, KANSAS

Buckeye Incubators

A double thickness of four-quarter dressed, lumber is used in the case, with a thickness of heavy building felt between the inside and outside walls. California Redwood is used almost exclusively.

Doors are of double glass with a dead air space between, giving ample protection to the eggs and admitting of a clear view of the thermometer.

The Buckeye Circulating Hot Water System consists of a tank covering the top of the egg chamber, a boiler outside of the case, and two connecting tubes. The connecting tubes are placed that one carries the heated water from the boiler to the tank and after circulating through the tank the water is returned to the boiler through the other tube to be heated again.

BUCKEYE egg trays are made of light, well-finished lumber, with a screen floor, which is strengthened by five beveled strips that divide the eggs into rows, thereby preventing any damage to them by collision. The trays are so arranged that the hatching chicks can either be confined to the tray or allowed to drop into the nursery.

The legs are made short so that it can be operated on a table or shelf anywhere. A lamp support is unnecessary, as the lamp rests on the same level as the incubator.

The Buckeye Incubators have been on the market for 21 years and in that length of time have given general satisfaction.

Buckeye Incubators are put out with manufacturers guarantee. All machines are carefully tested before leaving the factory.

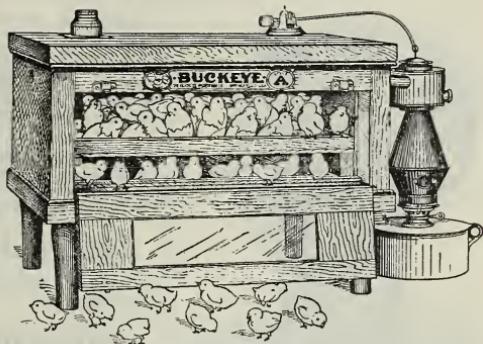
The only thing that is cheap about this Incubator is the price. Every item that is employed in its building and equipment is the best that money can buy.

A complete catalog will be mailed upon request.

PRICES

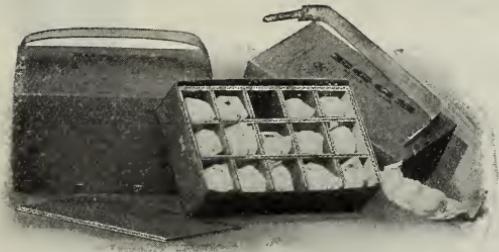
Style A, capacity 60 eggs, weight 60 lbs.....\$9 00 Style C, capacity 50 eggs, weight 40 lbs..... 7 00

PRICES ARE F. O. B. WICHITA.



Buckeye Incubator Style A

Egg Boxes



Eyrie Egg Box

The Eyrie

A box that is self-locking, cannot be tampered with, impossible to pilfer after it is filled. Placing the handle in socket locks the box. You can stand on it after locked without damage to contents.

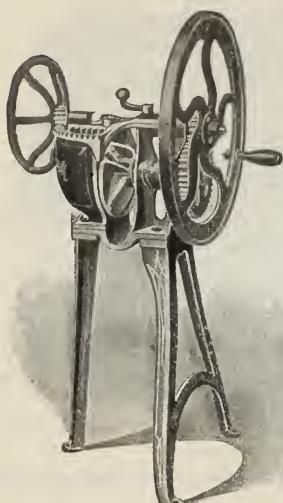
The Anderson

Constructed on same general principles as Eyrie, but seals instead of self-locking.

PRICE

EYRIE	Each	Per	doz	ANDERSON	Each	Per	doz
No. 1, 15-egg size.....	\$ 15	\$ 1	35	No. 3, 15-egg size.....	\$ 15	\$ 1	15
No. 2, 30-egg size.....	25	\$ 2	00	No. 4, 30-egg size.....	\$ 20	\$ 1	90
				No. 5, 50-egg size.....	30	2	75

Humphrey Bone Cutter



Humphrey "Open Hopper"
Green Bone Cutter

By feeding green bone, your hens will fill the egg basket regularly in the winter time. The Humphrey "Open Hopper" Green Bone Cutter is the only mill that you don't have to break the bone into small bits in order to get it into the hopper; takes almost any size piece of bone right off the butchers block. Easiest running, strongest and most durable mill on the market. Low cost, large returns on your investment.

PRICES

No. 1 Hand Power	\$12.50
No. 2½ Hand and Power	15.50
No. 6 Medium Power	22.00
No. 3 Direct Power	37.00

Humphrey Clover Cutter

Cuts fine, fast and easy. Price, Bench Cutter, \$8.50. Stand Cutter \$10.50.

Humphrey Grit Mortar \$3.75

ASK FOR HUMPHREY DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET

The Banner Root Cutter

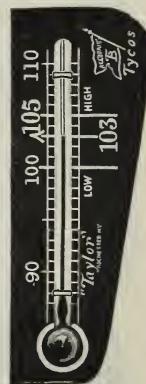
The Banner Root Cutter, cuts beets, cabbage, mangels and all other roots, and vegetables. It cuts fast, fine, and is easy running; leaves the feed in fine ribbon-like strips that make choking impossible. The knives are adjustable and made of the very best of steel. An iron grate in bottom of hopper lets dirt and gravel escape before reaching the knives. Price \$5.00 and upward.

Tested Thermometers

The best incubator or brooder is useless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. Hundreds of hatches in incubators fail because of inferior thermometers, a large number of chickens are killed in brooders owing to defective or worthless thermometers. The thermometers listed herein are manufactured especially for us, and are thoroughly tested and seasoned before they are shipped.

PRICES

Ross Brothers Incubator Thermometers, 60c each, post paid 65c.
Ross Brothers Incubator Thermometers, per doz. by express, \$5.50.
Incubator Thermometers, Certified, \$1.00 each.
Ross Brothers Brooder Thermometers, 40c each; postpaid 45c.
Ross Brothers Brooder Thermometers, per doz. by express \$4.25.
Thermometers for general use, tin frame, 50c each.
High Grade Thermometers for general use, \$1.00 each.
Hotbed Thermometers \$1.00 each.



Tycos Incubator Hygrometer

A Hygrometer—or moisture gauge—is a good mate for the Thermometer. The thermometer tells the temperature of the egg chamber, the Hygrometer tells the humidity in the egg chamber. The Hygrometer is for incubator users and in order to make sure that the moisture in their machines is exactly right. Price \$1.75 each.



Pilling Lansdowne Poultry Marker

Look at illustration and see how easy it is to use. Large or small size sent postpaid, 25 cents.

Petty's Perfect Pocket Poultry Punch

All steel. Nickel plated. Punches clean. Hole right size. Will not bruise the foot. Price 25 cents postpaid.



WICHITA, KANSAS

Conkey's Poultry Remedies



	Postpaid
Roup Remedy.....	\$ 50
Roup Remedy.....	1 00
Bronchitis Remedy.....	50
Cholera Remedy.....	25
Cholera Remedy.....	50
Gape Remedy.....	50
Chicken Pox Remedy.....	50
Limber Neck Remedy ..	50
Scaly Leg Remedy.....	50
Rheumatic Remedy.....	50
Healing Salve.....	25
Healing Salve.....	50
Poultry Laxative.....	25
Poultry Tonic	25
Sulphur Candles (8)....	25
Sulphur Candles (12) ..	1 00
Head Lice Ointment.....	25
Lice Powder.....	25
Lice Powder.....	50
Lice Powder.....	1 00
Lice Liquid.....	35
Lice Liquid.....	60
Lice Liquid.....	1 00
Laying Tonic.....	25
Laying Tonic.....	50
Laying Tonic.....	1 00
Laying Tonic.....	3 00
Nox-i-cide.....	35
Nox-i-cide.....	60
Nox-i-cide.....	90
Nox-i-cide.....	1 50
Fly Knocker.....	35
Fly Knocker.....	60
Fly Knocker.....	1 00
Poultry Worm Remedy	50

Write for book on Poultry, it will be mailed to your address upon receipt of two cent postage stamp.



Pratt's Poultry Remedies

Poultry Regulator.....	\$ 25	Lice Powder.....	\$ 25
Poultry Regulator.....	50	Lice Powder.....	50
Poultry Regulator.....	1 25	Lice Liquid.....	35
Roup Remedy.....	25	Lice Liquid.....	60
Roup Remedy.....	50	Lice Liquid.....	1 00

Drs. Hess & Clark Poultry Remedies

Poultry Panacea.....	\$ 25	Poultry Panacea.....	\$ 1 25
Poultry Panacea.....	60	Lice Powder.....	25

International Poultry Remedies

Poultry Regulator.....	\$ 25	Poultry Regulator.....	\$ 1 00
Poultry Regulator.....	50	Lice Powder.....	25

Poultry Grits and Feeds

We carry in stock a very complete line and will appreciate your orders.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS, \$1.00 per 100 pound sack, per pound 2c.

MICA CRYSTAL GRIT, \$1.00 per 100 pound sack, per pound 2c.

FINE GROUND BONE, \$3.00 per 100 pound sack, per pound 3½c.

COARSE GROUND BONE, \$3.00 per 100 pound sack, per pound 3½c.

BLOOD MEAL, \$4.50 per 100 pound drum, per pound 5c.

MEAT MEAL, \$3.50 per 100 pound sack, per pound 5c.

HEMP SEED, per pound 10c, 3 pounds for 25c.

CANARY SEED, per pound 10c, 3 pounds for 25c.

RAPE SEED, per pound 10c, 3 pounds for 25c.

SUNFLOWER SEED, per pound 10c, 3 pounds for 25c.

LINSEED OIL CAKE MEAL—Keeps animals in healthy condition and greatly aids the assimilation of grain, thereby increasing the percentage of gain in fattening cattle and hogs for market. It is splendid for feeding calves and pigs when fed with skimmed milk. Gives horses a glossy coat and improves their health. 100 pound sack \$2.25, per pound 3c.

ROSS BROTHERS

Thoroughbred Poultry

We sell all kinds of *pure bred poultry*. It is not convenient to quote firm prices in this book, therefore we will be glad to have you write us a list of your needs and will quote prices promptly. At this time we have a fine lot of Barred Rocks, White Wyandotte and Buff Orpington Cockerels at reasonable prices. Will have eggs for sale during the season and will quote prices upon request.

Prepared Poultry Foods

ALL CHICK FOODS ARE ON BOARD CARS AT WICHITA

In order to start young chicks off properly and hasten their growth, we recommend the feeding of prepared foods. The Royal Quality Chick Food and Royal Quality Scratch Food are manufactured especially for us and have given excellent results to all who have used them.

Royal Quality Chick Food \$2.50 per 100 pound sack; small lots 3c per pound.

Royal Quality Scratch Food \$2.25 per 100 pound sack; small lots 3c per pound.

We also carry other Feeds in stock which are standard makes and will be readily recognized by poultry raisers.

Cyphers Chick Feed \$3.00 per 100 pound sack; small lots 3½c per pound.

Cyphers Developing Feed \$2.75 per 100 pound sack; small lots 3½ per pound.

Cyphers Scratch Feed \$2.50 per 100 pound sack; small lots 3c per pound.

Midland Poultry Food No. 2—\$1.90 per 75 pound sack.

Midland Poultry Food No. 4—\$1.90 per 75 pound sack.

Otto Weiss Chick Feed \$2.25 per 100 pound sack; small lots 3c per pound.

Otto Weiss Hen Feed \$2.00 per 100 pounds; small lots 2½c per pound.

The prices of Chick and Poultry Feeds Fluctuate, therefore we are only able to quote subject to market changes.

Miscellaneous Poultry Supplies

X-Ray Egg Testers, each 25c, by mail 35c.

Single Wafer Thermostats, each 35c, by mail 45c.

Double Wafer Thermostats, each 75c, by mail 80c.

Brackets and Complete Regulators, will quote prices upon request.

Lamps complete with Flue and No. 2 burner, each \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Lamps complete with Flue and No. 3 burner, each \$1.25 to \$2.00.

Lamp Burners Sun Hinge No. 2 each 25c to 50c.

Lamp Burners Sun Hinge No. 3, each 50c to 75c.

POSTAGE EXTRA WHEN FORWARDED BY MAIL.

Galvanized Dry Feed Hoppers, 2 compartment, each 75c.

Grit and Shell Boxes, each 50c.

Wall Fountains, 1-gal. size, each 50c.

2-piece Drink Founts, 1-qt. size each 20c; ½-gal. size, each 35c; 1-gal. size, each 50c.

Grit and Shell Boxes, Wall Fountains and Drink Founts, are not mailable.

Cyphers Safety Stove each \$1.75.

Ovinaphthol Nest Eggs, each 10c; dozen 90c. Postage extra 5c each.

Porcelain Nest Eggs, each 5c; dozen 40c. Postage extra, 3c each.

Sulphur Fumigating Candles, each 10c. Postpaid 15c each; dozen by express 90c.

Charcoal, 50 pound sacks, each \$1.25.

Square Deal Fence

In Square Deal Fence the stay is one piece from top to bottom of fence. This makes the fence much stronger than if the stays were cut off at each intersection with the line wire.

The one-piece stay gives Square Deal Fence a power for resistance and enables it to stand with less posts, or give better service with the same number of posts than cut stay fences.

If you contemplate building fence this winter or next spring we will appreciate the opportunity to figure on your requirements, and if it is possible for you to call at our store before buying fence, we feel that you will decide Square Deal Fence is worth buying.

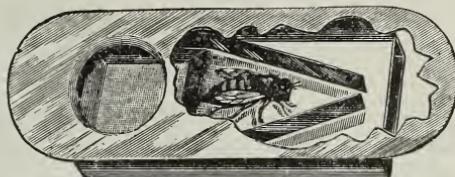
You will find our prices reasonable. Tell us how much fence you want to buy and the height you want.



WICHITA, KANSAS

Bee Supplies

We carry a complete line of Higginsville Hives and Supplies in stock. Will furnish Special Catalog upon request.



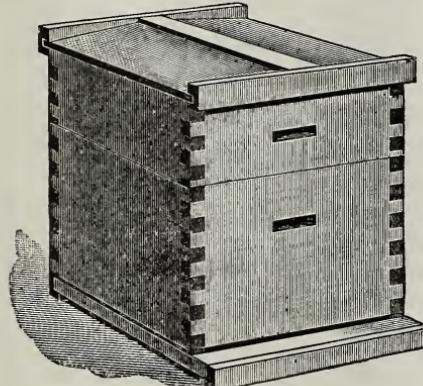
Bee Escapes

Honey Plants

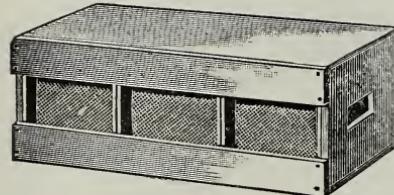
CLEOME OR ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE PLANT—One of the best honey-producing plants. It is perfectly hardy, and after once sown, will usually self sow and increase rapidly. Has an attractive flower in shades of pink and crimson. Bees feed heavily on this. Oz. 20c, 1lb. 45c, 1b. \$1.25.

SWEET CLOVER—Is a tall plant, growing to the height of 4 to 6 feet, with branches bearing small, white flowers of great fragrance. It may be sown in the spring or fall, 10lbs. will sow an acre. Unhulled seed, 1b. 25c. Ask for price on larger quantities.

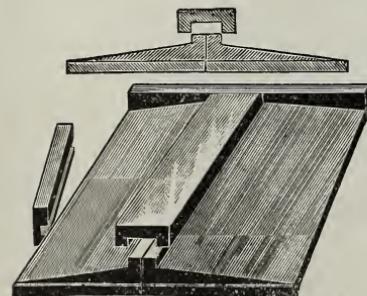
CATNIP—While this is a common herb, it is very much in demand by bee keepers. Oz. 30c, 1lb \$1.00, 1b. \$3.00.



Higginsville Hive



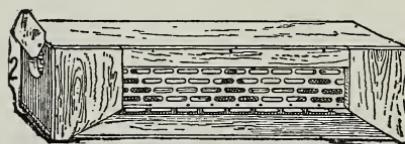
Shipping Case



Higginsville Cover



Section



Queen and Drone Trap



Globe Bee Veil

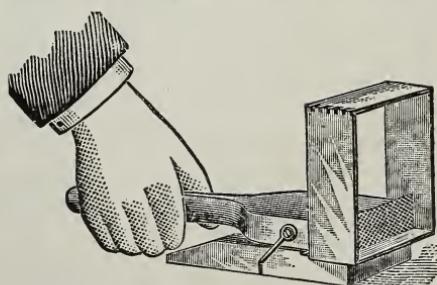


Section Holders



BINGHAM
Original
Direct Draft
CLEAN
Bee Smokers

Pat'd 1878, '82, '92 & 1908



Parker Foundation Fasteners

ROSS BROTHERS

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These Tables are arranged as a Guide to Planting in the latitude of Wichita, and allowances should be made accordingly.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY
Buy Acorn Brand Seeds and have them ready for use.	Sow in Hotbed: Early Beets Brussel Sprouts Early Cabbage Cauliflower Carrots Kohlrabi Lettuce Parsley Radish Tomato	Sow in Hotbed: Cabbage Celery Cucumber Egg Plant Lettuce Pepper Tomato Sweet Potatoes	Sow in Hotbed: Celery Cucumber Egg Plant Pepper Sweet Potatoes	Sow in Hotbed: Celery
Prepare the Hotbeds and Cold Frames.			In open ground: Artichokes Beans Beets	In open ground: Carrots Beans, all kinds Broccoli Cabbage Carrots Sweet Corn Cucumber Kale Kohlrabi Melons Okra Onion Peas Radish Salsify Squash Herbs Cabbage plants Pepper plants Celery plants Tomato plants Sweet Potato plants
Sow in Hotbed: Early Cabbage, Cauliflower.	In open ground: Kale Mustard Onion Sets Radish Spinach Early Turnips Sweet Peas Clovers Grass Seeds Barley Oats Speltz	In open ground: Asparagus Beans, bush Beets Brussel Sprouts Carrots Collards Cress Kale Kohlrabi Onion Onion Sets Parsley Parsnips Peas, Early Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Spinach Early Turnips Cabbage plants Sweet Peas Nasturtiums	Cabbage Cauliflower Cress Cucumber Lettuce Leek Muskmelon Watermelon Onion Onion Sets Okra Parsley Parsnips Peas, medium Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Spinach Early Turnips Cabbage plants Sweet Peas Nasturtiums	Asters Nasturtiums
Ross Brothers Alabama Sweets Water-Melons are almost perfect. Tom Watson is a good one.			All Grasses Alfalfa Clovers Barley Oats Speltz	Field Corn Cane Cow Peas Kafir Corn Stock Beets Dwarf Essex Rape
Netted Rock Cantaloupe is rust resistant.	Plant Early Field Corn during month of April so that you will have mature Corn for the hogs in September.		Alfalfa Field Corn Millet Dwarf Essex Rape	
Try Morse Golden Cream, Golden Bantam and White Mexican Sweet Corn.				

PLANT ROSS BROTHERS ACORN BRAND SEEDS

JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
In open ground: Beans Beets Late Cabbage Carrots Sweet Corn Cucumber Endive Kale Lettuce Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Squash Nasturtiums Sweet Peas Field Corn Cane Cow Peas Kafir Corn Millet Milo Maize Dwarf Essex Rape Stock Beets Plow ground for Alfalfa Seeding.	In open ground: Beans, bush Sweet Corn Corn Salad Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Early Peas Rutabaga Spinach Turnips Early Field Corn Cane Cow Peas Kafir Corn Millet Milo Maize Dwarf Essex Rape English Blue Grass	In open ground: Beans, bush Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Early Peas Winter Radish Rutabaga Spinach Turnips Alfalfa Clovers Blue Grass All other	In open ground: Corn Salad Cress Kale Lettuce Winter Radish Spinach Rutabaga Turnips Alfalfa Clovers Blue Grass All other	In open ground: Spinach Winter Onion Sets Rye Wheat Winter Barley Bulbs in pots for winter blooming.

Ross Brothers Seed House, Wichita, Kansas

